The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,846.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
——— including postage	,, 72	0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	,, 28	0
——— including postage	,, 38	0
For three months advance, delivered in Town	,, 16	0
——— including postage	,, 21	0
For one month, delivered in Town	,, 6	0
——— including postage	,, 7	12
Single Copy for Cash	,, 0	4
Back Numbers	,, 0	8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second Ditto	,, 2	8
Third Ditto	,, 2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0	2 As. per line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

McKINGER—Feb. 14th, at Tank Bunder, the wife of Mrs. Alexander McKinger, of a son.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE AND GUADUR.

Interchanging Cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscut, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, and Bussorah.

Leave Bombay ...... 3rd & 17th	Leave Bussorah....21st & 4th.
,, Kurrachee ..	,, Bushire ....
,, Guadur	,, Linga ....
,, Muscut	,, Bunder Abbas.
,, Bunder Abbas	,, Muscut ......
,, Linga	,, Guadur .....
,, Busuire	,, Kurrachee ...
Arrive Bussorah ...	Arrive Bombay ...

Bombay, 6th February, 1868. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and Cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after the arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail Steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

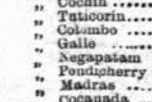
From Bombay usually about .... 11th and 25th.
,, Kurrachee on .... 10th and 25th.

The Steam Ship "PENANG," 800 tons, 150 H. P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

Bombay, 11th February, 1868. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	15	Leave Calcutta	15
,, Carwar	16	,, Bimlipatam	18
,, Mangalore	17	,, Vizagapatam	18
,, Cannanore	18	,, Coconada	19
,, Calicut	18	,, Madras	23
,, Cochin	19	,, Pondicherry	
,, Tuticorin	20	,, Negapatam	24
,, Colombo	20	,, Galle	
,, Galle		,, Colombo	27
,, Negapatam	24	,, Tuticorin	28
,, Pondicherry		,, Cochin	29
,, Madras	27	,, Calicut	30
,, Cocanada	29	,, Cannanore	1
,, Vizagapatam	30	,, Mangalore	1
,, Bimlipatam	30	,, Carwar	2
Arrive Calcutta	3	Arrive Bombay	4

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

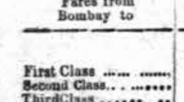
Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th and tranship to the Rangoon mail steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

N. B.—Until further notice there will be no steamers leaving Bombay and Calcutta on the 1st of each month for the Coast and intermediate ports.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th February, 1868.



STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam FERRY BOATS will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Karunja. Rs.	A.	Rewas. Rs.	A.	Dhurumtur. Rs.	A.	Oorun. Rs.	A.	Oolwa. Rs.	A.
First Class	2	0	2	0	3	0	2	0	3	0
Second Class	0	8	0	8	0	12	0	8	0	15
Third Class	0	4	0	4	0	6	0	4	0	6

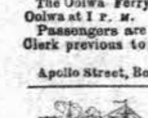
The Dhurrumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder, daily at 8 A. M. and Dhurumtur at 1 P. M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A. M. and Oolwa at 1 P. M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November, 1867.



THE First Class Steamer "PHLOX," WALTER Commander, will leave Bombay for the undernoted places every TUESDAY, taking Goods and Passengers, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P. M. viz:—

Unjunwell. Malwan.
Rutnagherry. Vingorla.
Jeytapoor Goa.

For terms of freight or passage, apply to MANOCKLALL LULLOOBHOY, Bazar Gate Street.

Bombay, 4th Feb. 1868.

FOR SALE.—One sample 9-Horse Power Portable STEAM ENGINE, complete. Apply to 2, Rampart Row. TIMMIS WORMALD & Co.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship "ORWELL," arrived from LONDON, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS at once to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Ship *Orwell*.

Bombay, 15th February, 1868.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship "PEGASUS," Captain CORNWELL, from LONDON, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside to take delivery of their goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain CORNWELL will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's deck.

Delivery orders accompanied with BILLS OF LADING to be sent to the undersigned for countersignature.

BLACKWELL Co., Agents, Ship *Pegasus*.

Bombay, 17th February 1868.

PATON & CHARLES'
SKIN SOAPS, TOILET SOAPS, WHITE WINDSOR HONEY, Glycerine, Brown Windsor and other Fancy Soaps. In 1-lb. and ½-lb. Bars, Tablets, and POUND PACKETS.

Orders through English Correspondents, or direct, accompanied by instructions for payment in London, immediately attended to.

TUNNEL SOAP WORKS,
148, WAPPING, LONDON, E.

BEAUTY! VARIETY! LUSTRE!
JUDSON'S CELEBRATED
DYE POWDERS AND CRYSTALS
are soluble in hot water, and do not spot.

Victoria, Rose, Magenta, and Violet 1s. 6d. per oz. bottle

Roseine.	Purple.	Blue.	Crimson.	Red.
Magenta.	Violet.	Green.	Canary.	Orange.
Fuchsine.	Mauve.	Brown.	Scarlet.	Phosphines

The wonderous beauty of these Chemical dyes is calculated to produce a revolution in the tinctorial art—for the dyeing of wool, silk, cotton, feathers, &c., they are invaluable. The attention of professional dyers is particularly requested. Bottles 1 oz. and 1 lb. each with full directions for use.

May be had of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world, or wholesale of the proprietors.

DANIEL JUDSON & SON,
19A, Coleman Street, London.

N.B.—Liberal terms to dealers. A complete list of 100 new dyes on application.

LEA AND PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.
CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper,* and *bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By Appointment.
Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

SEASON 67.

Messrs. BADHAM & Co. beg to call the attention of their constitutients and non-constituents to the large Shipments landed. The Goods have been selected personally by Mr. BADHAM at the Paris Exhibition and the best European Markets from prize Goods.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT

	Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S Fine Bro Cotton Socks, per dozen	11	to 31
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks	16	,, 18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk	18	,, 24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	16	,, 20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro. Merino Socks		,, 16
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks	16	,, 18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks	13	,, 24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks	16	,, 18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	28	,, 45
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings	,, 3	,, 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests	,, 3	,, 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests	,, 4	,, 5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests	,, 4	,, 5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants	,, 6	,, 8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants	,, 7	,, 8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants	,, 6	,, 8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy.	2	,, 3

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	A.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 50, 55, 60,	65	0
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts ,,	75	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts ,,	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts ,,	10	8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts ,,	12	8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts ,,	70	0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits	25	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable	20	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts a new Material	8	8

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	A.
BADHAM'S Regent and India Collars	Rs. 7	0
BADHAM'S Champion and Belgium	,, 7	0
BADHAM'S Calcutta with Tie	,, 7	8
BADHAM'S Continental and Olympie	,, 7	0
BADHAM'S Pallmall and Shakspere	,, 7	8
BADHAM'S West End	,, 7	0

FANCY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	A.
The Paris Exposition Prize Scarf	Rs. 4	0
The Royal Windsor for Sailors Knot ,,	,, 3	0
The Royal Satin Spot ,,	,, 4	0

An immense assortment of all the new Scarfs and Ties.

BRACES.

Guyots French Brace	Rs. 2
Guyots Leather Brace	,, 3
Guyots West End	,, 2
The Royal Courier Bag	,, 8 to 12
The Best Silk Umbrellas	,, 12 ,, 16
The Brighton Walking Stick	,, 2 ,, 7
The Prize Cambric Handkerchief	,, 18 ,, 20
The Prize Colored Cambric ,,	,, 14 ,, 18
The Hemmed Stitched ,,	,, 16 ,, 18
White Cambric Handkerchief	,, 10 ,, 16

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

Gold Solitaires for Gentlemen	Rs. 14 to 20
Gold Link Studs	,, 16 ,, 30
Gold Collar Studs	,, 6 ,, 8
Gold Shirt Studs	,, 14 ,, 30
Gold Scarf Rings	,, 8 ,, 12
Gold and Ivory Shirt, Wrist and Neck Studs.	,, 2 ,, 6

PIECE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Tweeds, Silk and Wool Flannel, All Wool Flannel, French Prints, Manchester Prints, Linens, Towelling, Sheeting, Damask Table Covers, Damask Napkins, Royal Turkish Towel.

LANDED per Ship "SOPHIA JOAKIM."

HATS.

	Rs.	A.
CHRISTY'S Black Silk Hats	Rs. 12	8
LINCOLN & BENNETT'S Black Satin Velvet Hats	,, 16	0
ELLWOOD & SON'S Black Satin Velvet Hats	,, 16	0
ELLWOOD & SON'S Drab Felt Hats	,, 8	8
ELLWOOD & SON'S Helmets assorted.		
CHRISTY'S HATS, assorted	4	12

BADHAM & Co.
Agents for Ellwood & Son.,

Overland Trunks, Railway Portmanteaus of every description, Leather Bags, Leather Hat Cases, Leather Trunks, Railway Wrappers, and Mauds.

LANDED per P. & O. Steamer "BARODA."

Jouvin's Kid Gloves, made specially for B. & Co. sewn with thread. Doe and Dog Skin Gloves.

For Sale. Thomas's Sewing Machines. Rs. 225.
Apollo House. Bombay.

THE ANCHOR LINEN FACED COLLAR.
ONE RUPEE PER DOZ.
Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

NOTICE.—A Meeting of the Creditors who have executed the Trust deed of PESTONJI CURSETJI SHROFF of date 16th August 1866, will be held at my Office, 6, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY the 19th day of February at 4 P. M. to receive a report from the Trustee. G. R. WILSON, Trustee.

BOMBAY RACES.
GRAND STAND,
PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Season Tickets	Rs. 15
First Class Chair	,, 5
Ditto Bench	,, 2
Second Class Chair	,, 3
Ditto Bench	,, 1

Apply to JAFFER SULLIMAN.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—(IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given that a second distribution of Assets of Rupees 650 per share will be paid on production of share certificates at the registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on and after SATURDAY, 15th February 1868.

Transfer books will be closed from Friday the 14th February until further notice.

W. F. STEARNS. } Liquidators B. &
MORARJEE GOCULDASS. } B. S. S. Co. Ld.

Bombay, 11th February, 1868.

THE COLABA COMPANY (LIMITED)—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Company's Office, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the TWENTY-SIXTH instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Report of the Directors and statement of accounts made up to 31st December 1867.

2nd.—To elect Directors in the place of the present Directors retiring from Office under the provisions of the Articles of Association.

3rd.—To appoint Auditors for the next year and to fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 17th to the 26th instant inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 15th February, 1868.

CASHMEER AND UMRITSUR
SHAWL DEPOT AND AGENCY.

MESSRS. DAVEE SAHAEE AND CHUMBA MULL, of Umritsur, have the honor to inform those who have hitherto been pleased to deal with them, and the public of India in general, that they continue to supply either—at once from their own extensive Stores,—or to order, when special patterns or manufactures may be required,—every article made of Shawl, wool, (technically known as Pushmeena, because manufactured of Pushm,) and that they have now a large and varied Stock of genuine Cashmeer Shawls (long and square), and Umritsur ditto, which designation includes the looms of Noorpoor, Jelalpoor, Loodeeana, &c., &c. Their Muleeda shawls, long and square, braided in Silk and of the newest patterns, are very handsome, and peculiarly suited for cold climates, Muleeda is sold (as also Puttoo) in pieces.

Their Chogas, Opera Cloaks, Table Covers, &c., (prepared to order chiefly) are universally sought after. Their Dress pieces, Capes, Polkas, &c., similarly prepared to order) are the admiration of all purchasers, while their Chudders (woven of the finest Cashmeer shawl-wool thread) have obtained a world wide reputation. No less than four hundred were sold at the last Paris and London Exhibitions and the enquiries for them in Paris, this year, were so numerous that D. S and C. M. feel assured thousand, might have been disposed of, had they been available Varieties of these are on hand, with needle-work Shawl border, braid borders and plain black borders, and sell ready at from 70 to 80 Rs., according to quality and work. The price of the more ordinary ones is from 33 to 37 Rs.

The Silks, manufactured to the order of Davee Sahaee and Chumba Mull, have been greatly admired; and it may be stated, in witness of their claim to public support, in every branch of their business, that they hold Certificates of Honorable mention, Silver medals without end from Paris, London, Lahore, Jubbulpore and Agra, and one of the three gold medals awarded by the Punjab Exhibition of 1864, in proof of the superior excellence of the items they exhibited.

They are prepared to receive orders from Officers Commanding Regiments, European or Native, Artillery, Cavalry, or Infantry, for Silk Sashes, Kummerbunds, Pugrees, &c. but require samples, as a guide, in most instances, as patterns vary so much.

Note.—Messrs. Davee Sahaee and Chumba Mull, General Agents, take the opportunity of stating that with the view of saving all unpleasant references, their prices are fixed, and that they will on no account, abate anything on the same, whether the orders they may be favored with are large or small.

Those who are good enough to favor them with orders will be pleased to furnish their full address.

A Detailed List of goods, with approximate prices, will appear in the next Issue of this paper.

DAVEE SAHAEE & CHUMBA MULL.
Shawl Dealers and Agents.

Umritsur, 1st October 1867.

NOTICES.

EXPECTED Shortly, best Madeira, Sherry and Claret.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

A LARGE collection of real Meerschaum Pipes, and Cheroot Holders, of great variety, Meerschaam Bowls with Cherry Wood Stem, and Tobacco Pouch, fitted in strong leather case. Rs. 12 each.
TOBACCO POUCHES, CHEROOT CASES, FUSEE CASES.
J. NEUBERG.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort.

TOBACCO.

THOS. BEAR'S VIRGINIA SHAG.
Do. Bird's Eye.
Do. Latakia.
Do. Golden Gem.
Do. Imperial.
Do. Smoking Mixture.
Do. Oronoko.
J. NEUBERG.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort.

CHEROOTS.

TRICHINOPOLY, No, 1.
Do. ,, 11.
Pondicherry "Imitation Manilia."
Do. do. "Havanna."
Do. "Thick common."
J. NEUBERG.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort.

OVERLAND PROVISIONS.

BY EVERY Mail Steamer.
Prime York Hams.
Wiltshire Bacon.
Stilton Cheese.
Double Gloster Cheese.
Cheshire do.
Cheddar do.
Loaf do.
J. NEUBERG.
No 6, Hummum Street, Fort.

COCOA EPP'S HOMŒOPATHIC Candied Fruits, in boxes and in bottles. Desert Chocolate. Crackers.
Fruits in Syrup.
China Preserve.
J. NEUBERG.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort.

STEARIN AND SPERM CANDLES, Bar Soap, and Scented Toilet Soaps.
J. NEUBERG.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort.

TABLE LINEN.—English and Country made Table Cloths, and Table Napkins to match.
Bathing and Washing Towels.
Counterpanes.
J. NEUBERG.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort.

QUININE:—JUST RECEIVED A CONSIGNMENT of Howard's best Quinine at Rs. 5 per ounce. A considerable discount allowed to Medical Practitioners. J. NEUBERG.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort.

PORT WINE.—JUST IMPORTED direct from O'PORTO, a consignment of excellent OLD PORT WINE, at Rs. 24 per dozen for cash only, or Rs. 2-8 per bottle. Apply to
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

D. S. KEMP & Co's ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEIR BUSINESS is under the management of D S. Kemp, eight years partner in the late firm of ROGERS & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists; and has been specially organized for the dispensing of prescriptions, and the importation and manufacture of pure drugs, chemicals, and pharmaceutical preparations. Every appliance has been provided both in the laboratory and dispensing department to ensure correctness and rapidity in compounding medicine, and to facilitate the preparation of remedies of guaranteed purity.

The dispensing of prescriptions is carried on by a staff of trained assistants under the immediate supervision of the manager, and is controlled by a system of check which, he ventures to think, will secure public confidence.

MEDICINE CHESTS of every size and form from the large regimental pattern suited for Contractors, to the small Leather and Oak chests for private use.

Persons travelling or residing at a distance from dispensaries should never be without one of these useful requisites, which may, at any time, be the means of saving life.

Exploring or Surveying Parties will find them invaluable; Chests are fitted when required with waterproof covers and straps for protection and portability.

Besides having there particular patterns made in England, D S K. & Co. employ their own mechanics here to alter or construct chests for special purposes as required.

In the absence of special directions from the physician, Kemp's Medicine Chest Companion, written expressly for the chests, supplies full and simple instructions for the use of each remedy.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

LIEBIG'S NUTRITIVE EXTRACT.—As prepared by D. S. KEMP & Co. from the finest meats is much superior to the imported preparation. Being liquid, it is much more convenient in administration or use; being free from *air bubbles* which abound in the solid extract, it keeps better and in point of *flavor* the latter is not to be compared with it.

Bottles Rs. 1-8, Rs. 3, Rs. 5, and Rs. 10 each.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

D. S. KEMP & CO.'S MEDICAL CIRCULAR.—

Acidum Salirubicum, or Goa Powder for Herpes. Our trade marking guarantees it genuine, a matter of great importance.

Liquor Acidi Salirubic—applied with a camel's hair brush; does not irritate.
Liquor Sodæ Effervescens, P. B.
Liquor Potassæ Effervescens, P. B.
Liquor Ammon. Supercarb. Effervesc (Kemp.) These are now much prescribed as "Morning draughts."
Liquor Lithiæ Effervescens P. B.
Atropized Gelatine Discs.
Calabarized do.
Dulcicathartine (Kemp) a combination of the active principle of Senna with Sugar. Has a specific action on the bowels even if injected through the skin. The most harmless and agreeable aperient yet produced.
Trochisci Ferri Redacti P. B.
Trochisci Potassa Chiolatis P. B.
Throchisci Sodæ Bicarbonatis P. B.
Lee's Mercurial Vapour Baths,
5 Elphinstone Circle Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co

ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS, and BISCUITS POWDER.—Fresh supplies are constantly received Overland by the undersigned agents for Messrs. Alex. Robb & Co.
5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

TONIC REFRESHER, by the inventor. D. S. KEMP & Co.
5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

PHARMACIE FRANCAISE.
5 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

JUNIPER RESTORATIVE—By the inventor of TONIC REFRESHER.
5, Elphinstone Circle. D. S. KEMP & Co.

BREAKFAST CLARET.
5 Elphinstone Circle. D. S. KEMP & Co.

RUBY CHAMPAGNE; a rich Wine for Invalids.
5 Elphinstone Circle. D. S. KEMP & Co.

TOBACCOS (Wills of Bristol).
5 Elphinstone Circle. D. S. KEMP & Co.

RANGOON OIL: as recommended for Volunteers and in the Army.
5 Elphinstone Circle. D. S. KEMP & Co.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the supply of Blocks of Nowrojee Hill Stone for the foundations of the new Municipal Markets on the Esplanade. 75 Blocks of Stone will be required, and they are to be about four feet square by two feet thick.

The Blocks are to be rough dressed blue stone of uniform color, free from veins or other defects, and are to be equal in quality to the very best stone from Nowrojee Hill Quarry.

Tenders, giving a price per cubic foot of stone, are to be sent in on or before the 20th instant, addressed to A. T. CRAWFORD, Esq., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RUSSEL AITKEN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Bombay, Apollo House, 4th February 1868.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY LIMITED.—WHEREAS at the GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders held this day, the following resolution was carried:—

"That this meeting be adjourned to MONDAY next, the "24th instant at 3 o'clock in the afternoon at the Office "in Elphinstone Circle, and that in the meantime the "report just read be circulated, and the liquidators be "requested to prepare an account giving particulars of the "following items in the liquidators statement of receipts "and disbursements from 18th November 1866 to 30th "November 1867. viz."

Rents	Rs. 25,252-13-10
Sundries	,, 2,596-8-1
Law Expenses	,, 17,395-13-4
Interest	,, 4,900-10-2
Expenses of Liquidation	,, 76,472-8-4

Notice is hereby given that the adjourned meeting will be held at the Office of the Liquidators, in Elphinstone Circle, on Monday next the 24th instant at 3 P. M.

JAMES G. SMITH. }
JAMES RANKEN. } Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 17th February, 1868.

N. B.—The transfer Books of the Company will be closed on Saturday the 22nd and Monday the 24th inst., both days inclusive.

WANTED.

NOTICE.—Required for service at Annesly Bay,
ONE PATTERN MAKER.
Applications forwarding copies of testimonials to be addressed to the Superintendent of Marine.
By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 12th February, 1868.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET—OFFICES and GODOWNS in the Elphinstone Circle, opposite the Custom House, and opposite the Opium Godowns, next Messrs. Grey & Co.'s Building. For rent and other particulars apply to the undersigned.
SCOTT, McCLELLAND & Co.

TO LET.—ROOMS IN GRANT BUILDINGS.—The two houses in Forbes Street, next to Messrs BENNETT & Co.
The house No. 6 Cowasjee Patell Street, Fort. Stabling near the Elphinstone Circle,—Apply to REMINGTON & Co. Agents, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited.

NOTICES.

FOUND.—On the night of the TEMPERANCE SOIREE given by the Bombay "BAND OF HOPE" a gold Pencil case with gold pen attached. The owner can obtain the same from the printer of this paper by giving proofs of the same being his, and by paying the expenses of this advertisement.
J. T. T. BROWN, Secretary, Band of Hope.

HENRY'S NEW RIFLE.

THE "EXPRESS" RIFLE BY HENRY, OF EDINBURGH. One of these splendid weapons has just been received,—it is a DIRECT ACTING CENTRAL FIRE BREACH LOADER upon a new principle, fitted with COLONEL DAVIDSON'S PATENT SPORTING TELESCOPE, and may safely be pronounced one of the *most perfect, destructive,* rapid firing and complete Rifles ever introduced into India.—Price with a most complete apparatus—350 Cartridges, 500 Caps, &c., &c. Rs. 980.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co., Agents.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

ORIENTAL EXCHANGE AND TIFFIN ROOMS.
BELOW LINDLEY AND WARREN'S STUDIO, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

REFRESHMENTS of every description of the best quality always ready.
Ale, Wines, Spirits, &c., of superior quality only, and invariably served with Ice.
Separate sitting rooms with clean and careful attendance.

Bread and Cheese.	Tea and Coffee.
Cold Ham and Mutton.	Sandwiches.
Fresh Oysters.	Sausages.
Ice Creams.	Cold Drinks.
Sardines.	Cakes, &c. &c.

LUNCH FROM 1 TILL 3 P. M. DAILY.

To the Ladies and Gentlemen visiting the Fort and to the Commanders and Officers of vessels in harbour, the "Oriental" will be found the best and the most convenient of any other place for obtaining wholesome refreshments and drinks at all times and at a moment's notice.

TERMS POSITIVELY CASH.

OPEN DAILY FROM 7 A. M. TILL 10 P. M.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.
WINE MERCHANTS.
Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815 *and in Bombay in* 1842.
REPRESENTATIVES.

In China, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Mauritius, New York, New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans, Beunos Ayres, Rio Janeiro.

WE beg respectfully to solicit the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS OF WESTERN INDIA. Our business in Europe has for the last FIFTY YEARS been confined to the Wine trade, and being Shippers on the London and Bordeaux market, we claim to be in a position to meet the requirements of connoisseurs; superior to all competing Agencies in Bombay.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this Market, and beg to intimate:—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them; Liqueurs excepted; these in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable Parsee Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, and that we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage. Nor can we undertake to deliver Wines, &c. in Bombay.

4th. That our prices for *all* Sparkling Wines do NOT admit of allowance for Ullaged Bottles. We deliver original packed Cases, and cannot hold ourselves responsible for atmospheric and climatic influences.

CLARETS.
Shipped from our own Bordeaux House.

per doz.		Qts.	Pts.
A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton. Labelled & Branded		Rs. 30	Rs. 16
No. 1—Rauzan, Black capsule,	do...	,, 25	,, 13½
,, 2—Leoville, Blue capsule,	do...	,, 21	,, 11½
,, 3—Larose, Yellow capsule,	do...	,, 18	,, 10
,, 4—St. Julien, Green capsule,	do...	,, 16	,, 9
,, 5—Medoc, Red capsule,	do...	,, 15	,, 8½
,, 6—Medoc, White capsule,	do...	,, 13	,,
Sauterne, Red capsule,	do...	,, 20	,,

BURGUNDIES.
Very choice Wines.

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 32
Nuits, ditto	,, 26
Macon, ditto	,, 21

CHAMPAGNES.
THE FINEST THAT CAN BE SHIPPED.

Finest Dry Sparkling, Labelled & Branded,	Rs. 36	Rs. 19
Fine Sparkling, ditto	,, 31	,, 17
Good Sparkling, ditto	,, 26	,, 14

GERMAN WINES.
Of our own Selection.

Nonpareil Hock and Moselle, Sparkling, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36	Rs. 19
Muscatel do. and do., 1st quality, Silver foil	,, 31	,, 17
Moselle Still, Marcobrunner	,, 34	,, ...
,, ,, Braunberger, do.	,, 26	,, ...
Hock, ,, Johannisberger	,, 36	,, ...
,, ,, Forster Traminer	,, 34	,, ...
,, ,, Rudesheimer, do.	,, 26	,, ...
,, ,, Hocheimer, do.	,, 23	,, ...

SHERRIES.

Specially selected for tropical consumption.	Qts.
Amontillado, very choice and superior	Rs. 32
Oloroso—very old—in bottle	,, 30
Amoroso, very choice, fine flavored, soft, pale	,, 28
Sherry, No. 1, Green seal, full bodied, gold color, dry.	,, 22
do ,, 1, Blue seal, pale and dry	,, 22
do ,, 1, Brown seal, very light gold and dry	,, 22
do ,, 2, Yellow seal, pale and dry	,, 18
do ,, 3, White seal, a good Dinner Wine	,, 15
Marsala, Virgin	,, 15
Madeira, East India	,, 33

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
1st quality, Black seal—an invalid's Wine	Rs. 24	Rs. 13
2nd do Red seal—a good sound Wine..	,, 20	,, 11

SPIRITS.

These are protected by "BETTS" Patent Trade Mark Capsules.

Very Superior Old Pale Cognac, No. 1. Black Capsule	Rs. 32
Superior Pale Cognac, No. 2.—Yellow capsule...	,, 28
Cognac, Pale, No. 3—White capsule	,, 25
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	,, 22
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	,, 21
Whiskey, 1st quality, Irish	,, 22
,, ,, Scotch	,, 21
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	,, 16

LIQUEURS.
The finest; Cheap imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
Curacoa, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White.	Rs. 38	Rs. 20
Maraschino di Zara, best	,, 38	,, 20
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	,, 30	,, 16
Orange Bitters (the best) ......per dozen	,, 24	,, 24

OUR TERMS for Cash payments, Credit, &c., are as follows:— 5 per cent discount allowed off our published quotations for payments made within a month from purchase; Three months' Credit will be allowed to approved parties, without Discount; Interest will be charged at 10 per cent per annum beyond Three months; and at the expiration of Six months from purchase no further Credit will be allowed. MESSES, on comparing our quotations with their London Invoices (taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that their wants CAN BE SUPPLIED MORE ECONOMICALLY FROM OUR BOMBAY GODOWNS THAN FROM HOME, while our Stocks will afford as much choice for selection.

IN addition to our own exclusive business of WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, we have been entrusted with the AGENCIES for the following Goods, and we shall shortly invite the attention of Traders to samples:—

Iron Bar, Hoop, Sheets, Boiler Plates, and Rupee Bars, also Welsh Iron, Galvanized and Corrugated Sheets.
Revolving Iron and Wood Shutters, Warehouse Lifts, Brass and Zinc Name Plates, &c.
Fire, Garden, and Conservatory Engines, Fire Escapes, Ladders, and Pumps.
Fine Art Pictures, Engravings, and Photographs.
Disinfecting Fluids for preserving Timber, Canvas, Linen, &c., from Mildew, Rot, and the Ravages of White Ants.
Wholesale Preserved Provisions.
Leather Mill Bands for Engines, Hose Pipes, White Laces, Rope, Cord, Gas Band, and Vulcanized Indian Rubber Suction Hose and Bands.
MOULE & Co.'s PATENT EARTH CLOSETS OR COMMODES.
SEWING MACHINES.
We are also empowered to receive Indents for Carriages of every description from the MANUFACTURERS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, and for all kinds of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS from Messrs RANSOME and SIMS.
Further particulars and many illustrations of the above-named articles can be obtained and inspected at our offices in DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

NOTICES.

A CARD.—Mrs. MOIZER, Ladies' Nurse and Midwife, from the Liverpool Lying-in-Hospital, begs to announce her return from Ceylon, with the intention of carrying on the duties of her profession as before.—Address, Mrs. Moizer, at Mr. J. Wynn, P. and O. Company, Mazagon.

GOVERNMENT ICE HOUSE, No, 2, APOLLO STREET.—Hours for delivery of Ice, from 6 A. M., until 6 P. M., during the week, and from 6 until 10 A. M., Sundays.
Depot at Malabar Hill.
IN CASES OF ILLNESS, ICE MAY BE HAD AT FORT ICE HOUSE, AT NIGHT.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Galvanised Corrugated Iron, Cast and Wrought Iron and Lead Piping, Bar Iron, Boiler Plates, Angle and T. Iron, Cast and Sheer Steel, Steam and Hand Cranes, and Crab Winches, Steam and Hand Pumps, Steam Engines from 8 to 16 H. P., Leather Belting Contractors' Plant, Ornamental Cast Iron Gates, Railing, and Verandahs. Estimates furnished for all kinds of Machinery and Iron Work.
W. NICOL & Co.

In the Matter of Act-X. of 1866 and of the KATTIA WAR TRADING COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND of two annas in the rupee upon the amount of claims allowed by the High Court, except claims due to contributories who have not paid their calls, will be payable on and after 25th Instant, between the hours of 12 and 3 daily at the office of the undersigned, No. 6, Rampart Row.
M. ROONAN, Liquidator.
Bombay, 17th February, 1868.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA LIMITED.—IN LIQUIDATION.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a FIFTH DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS of the above ASSOCIATION at the rate of Rupees six per share will be made at the offices of the Association, No. 23 Apollo Street, on FRIDAY next, the 21st instant, and after that date up to FRIDAY the 28th instant, SHAREHOLDERS will be required to produce and deposit their certificates when applying for payment.
P. DEWAR,
Attorney for Liquidator.
Bombay, 17th February, 1868.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN THE PRICES OF THE GOSPEL OAK GALVANISED IRON.—(CORRUGATED SHEETS).—In consequence of an extension of the Works and a great economy in cost of production, a *very important reduction* of price, dating from 1st March 1867, is made, and this favourite Brand will now be found to compete on more equal terms of price with the commoner qualities in the market. Established in 1842, and is the oldest manufacture of Galvanised Iron in England. Obtained the *only* Prize Medal in the Trade at the Great Exhibition of 1862.
Gospel Oak Offices,
4, King William Street,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that any person or persons having any CLAIM or DEMAND whatsoever kind against the undersigned, are required to SEND in his or their particular of ACCOUNTS to Mr. MERWANJEE HORMUSJEE in Messrs. Macfarlane and Green, Solicitors' office, Apollo Street, No. 5, within 8 days from the date hereof, otherwise no claim will be received thereafter and the same will be null and void.
PALLONJEE JEEWANJEE
Khulpathee or Mistree.
Bombay, 15th February, 1868.

28, MEADOW STREET.

MRS. GODFREY'S
MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

NEW GOODS FOR THE RACES.

Ladies' and Gents' white, dark, and light colored Kid Gloves, New Bonnets, Hats, &c.

MRS. GODFREY, MILLINER, &c.,
28, MEADOW STREET, 6TH FEBRUARY 1868.

A LARGE STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND AND NEW GOODS BY EVERY MAIL.

HARBOUR AND PILOTAGE BOARD.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the erection on the Apollo Pier of a refreshment room together with Post Office, Police and Custom House Chowkies.

Contractors will be required to submit plans and elevations along with their Tender together with a list of the fittings they propose to supply.

Further information may be obtained at the Office of the undersigned where a block plan and elevation of the proposed buildings may be seen.

Tenders will be received up to the 20th day of February 1868.
HENRY MORLAND,
Lieut. late I. N., Secretary.
Bombay, 3rd February, 1868.

MATCHES.

BRYANT & MAY'S
PATENT SAFETY MATCHES
LIGHT ONLY ON THE BOX.
Trade Mark—an Ark.

BRYANT & MAY'S
VICTORIA PARAFFIN MATCHES,
SLIDE BOXES.

BRYANT & MAY'S
JONKOPINGS TANDSTICKORS,

All the above are carefully packed, and guaranteed suitable for the Indian climate.
BRYANT & MAY, LONDON E.

ROSSELET & Co., BOMBAY, CHRONOMETER MAKERS and Importers of English and foreign WATCHES & JEWELLERY of all kinds and descriptions. Established 1858.
Sole Agents in Western India for
Pateck Benoit. Courvoisier Brothers' } Celebrated Gold & Silver Watches,
and some eminent London and Paris Watch Manufacturers.

Gold Prize Medals have been awarded to their Swiss Head Firm, for highly finished Watches at the International Exhibition of London and Paris in the years of 1851 and 1855; also the first Prize Medal has been obtained at the International Exhibition of Nagpore (Central Provinces of India) held in the year 1865 for the bets made Watches imported into this country and their maderate prices; also a medal at the Great Paris Exhibition of 1867.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade marks havng been made by unprincipled parties, we invites to public to inspect the Genuine Mark on our Watch Cases to avoid farud and imposition.

SELLING OFF.—Messrs ROGERS & Co beg to notify for the information of their constituents, and the Public generally, that owing to the winding up of their business, they will from this date, discontinue to dispense prescriptions or supply goods on credit.

They have now on hand an extensive and well selected stock of DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, CHEMICAL APPARATUS, FARINACEOUS PREPARATIONS, PERFUMES, SOAPS, TOILET REQUISITES, TOBACCOS and Sundries, which they will sell off *(for cash only)* at considerably reduced prices.

Messrs. R. and Co.'s business having been so long established, they deem it unnecessary to make any remark as to the quality of the goods they offer for sale.

They take this opportunity of returning their best thanks to those who have so kindly given them their support during the many years they have carried on business in this country, and trust that the advantage which their reduced prices now offer, will ensure a speedy clearance of their remaining stock.

Orders from outstations accompanied by a remittance will be promptly attended to.

In conclusion, Messrs. R. & Co. respectfully request that all monies due to the firm be paid as early as possible.

22 Rampart Row, Bombay, 1st January 1868.

TRAVELLING CLOCKS.—A very complete assortment of the above just received.
FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,

JET ORNAMENTS.—A well selected and varied collection of Jet and Tortoise Shell Ornaments just unpacked. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,

STEREOSCOPICAL VIEWS.—Views of the Paris Exhibition, black, coloured and transparent. Marines, changing and animated groups. Views for Albums.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,

JEWELLERY.—A new and beautiful assortment of English, French and German Jewellery.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

WATCHES.—Gold and Silver Watches for Ladies' and Gentlemen, simple and complicated, warranted and expressly adapted for the Indian climate.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES of all descriptions, playing English, Irish and Scotch Tunes.
FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., beg to notify that they have received their fresh Stock of Jewellery, Watches and Clocks. Also a great variety of fancy and useful articles from France and Germany suitable for presents, &c. &c.,
WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.
BOMBAY AND LOCLE SWITZERLAND.
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, ENGRAVERS AND OPTICIANS.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibition of London, Paris, New-York, Berne (Switzerland) and Oporto (Pugal.)

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE

NOTICES.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Rupees One Thousand per share has been declared, and will be payable at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers on and after MONDAY, the 17th instant, to all Registered Shareholders on production of Share Certificates.
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
15th February, 1868. Secretaries and Treasurers.

NOTICE TO OVERLAND PASSENGERS.—Messrs. ROGHE & Co., 14, Meadow Street, have been appointed Agents for the undersigned, and will arrange to land all heavy luggage from Steamers for Passengers proceeding Inland by Deccan Horse Dak as well as ship it from the Railway Station for those bound homewards.—Daks will also be booked at the office, 14 Meadow Street.
HOWARD BROTHERS,
Proprietors "Deccan Horse Dak" and "Jubbulpore Bullock Train."
Bombay, 30th November, 1867.

NOTICE.—The Dispensing Department of Messrs. ROGERS and Co. being this day closed, Mr. Thomson who, for the last four years managed Messrs. R. and Co.'s Byculla Branch, begs most respectfully to solicit from the constituents of the old firm their esteemed patronage, which will at all times receive our prompt attention. Impressed with a deep sense of the importance of accuracy in the Dispensing of Medicines, it is our intention to devote unremitting personal attention, and to observe the utmost punctuality in that department of our establishment, which we have stocked with drugs and Chemicals of the most absolute purity, and which will enable us to prepare with exactness and uniformity the prescriptions of the Medical practitioners.
THOMSON & Co.
Chemists and Druggists, 22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH—NOTICE.—TELEGRAPH SERVICE between Calcutta and Bombay by the GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA and EAST INDIAN RAILWAY TELEGRAPH.

The Public are hereby informed that from the 1st February next messages will be received for transmission at Bombay for Calcutta and at Calcutta for Bombay at a through service rate of Rs. 4 annas 8 per group of 20 words and an additional charge of Rs. 2 for every half group of 10 words in excess.

Messages will also be received for transmission from any station to any station on either lines.

Any further information can be furnished on application to the undersigned or at any of the stations of the East Indian and G. I. P. Railway lines.
JOHN BLACKWELL,
Telegraph Superintendent.
Byculla, 21st January, 1868.

DIVAN EXCHANGE.
THE
WHITEMAN'S,
No. 5,
APOLLO STREET,
FORT.

NEW
BILLIARD SALOON
Just opened,
BEING THE
LARGEST IN
BOMBAY.

AIRY,

Cool, Commodious, Clean, Comfortable, Easy of Access, and well calculated, I guess, for patrons of the Game to fully enjoy it; 'twill expand their Chests, add fresh sinew and strength to their Muscles, exercise their Bodies, preserve the Liver, freshen the Blood, invigorate the Constitution, enlarge the Mind, quicken the Eye, give a sound Sleep, create a hearty Appetite, and improve the Temper.

Nothing like Billiard Pills in proper doses.

TEA AND COFFEE.	BREAD AND CHEESE.
AMERICAN DRINKS.	COLD MUTTON.
DRAUGHT PORTER.	COLD TONGUE.
DRAUGHT CIDER.	SANDWICHES.
DRAUGHT BEER.	COLD BEEF.
ICE CREAMS.	COLD HAM.
SHERBET.	CRACKERS.
BITTERS.	SARDINES.
SPIRITS.	LIQUEURS.
WINES.	OYSTERS.
SYRUP.	COMFITS.
CAKES.	SALADS.
SODA.	&c. &c.

NO TICK GIVEN
BY THE
WHITEMAN,
F.D.E., R.B.S., R.O.B., &c. &c.

NEW STOCK.

SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK RETURNS.

SOUZA PRYER & Co.,
TAILORS, HATTERS, SHIRT MAKERS, HOSIERS HABERDASHERS,
AND
GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,
38 & 38A MEADOW STREET.

CHRISTMAS NOTICE.

Messrs. SOUZA PRYER & Co. have just received a large supply of BLACK SILK HATS.

Ditto. of the newest shapes and best quality	Rs. 12
DRAB FELT HATS newest shape	,, 8
And a variety of fancy shaped Hats for morning and evening wear from	,, 2
A supply of Staff Regulation HELMETS	,, 14
Also, FELT SOLAR HATS	,, 12

LIST OF PRICES.

BLACK SUPERFINE SUIT to measure.	Rs. 45
TWEED SUIT ,,	 20
ANGOLA SUIT ,,	 30
The FASHIONABLE COAT ,,	 28
The NEW TROUSERS ,,	 12
OFFICE COAT ,,	 8
SLEEPING SUITS all Wool ,,	 18
INDIA TWILL SUITS all Wool ,,	 30
RIDING TROUSERS ,,	 14
ABYSSINIAN SHIRTS ,,	 4
ABYSSINIAN PANTALOONS ,,	 4
ABYSSINIAN WRAPPERS ,,	 15

HAT DEPARTMENT.
(The largest Stock in Bombay.)

CHRISTY'S FELT HATS	Rs. 2
TRAVELLING Caps	2
SMOKING Caps	2
CHRISTY'S Felt Oxonion	4
CALCUTTA HAT	3
CHRISTY'S Black Silk Hat	10
CHRISTY'S Black Felt best quality	8-8
CHRISTY'S Drab Felt best quality	8-8
ELLWOOD'S Air Chamber Hunting Hat	10
ELLWOOD'S Air Chamber Helmet	8
BOMBAY Staff Regulation Helmet	14
A Variety of Solar Hats	
BALMORAL Caps, &c. &c.	

SHIRT AND COLLAR DEPARTMENT, &c.

FINE Long Cloth Shirts to measure..	Rs. 45	per do
COLORED Long Cloth Shirts ready made...	25	,,
SUPERFINE Cambric with French dress fronts	75	,,
VERY fine fancy flannel shirts ½ doz.	48	,,
WHITE lambs-wool shirts	45	,,
WHITE merino vests	18	,,
AMERICAN paper collars 12 doz. for	4-8	,,

THE NEW SHAPED LINEN COLLARS.

LONG braces	Rs. 2
SILK umbrellas best quality	10

ENGLISH AND FRENCH PERFUMERY.

MILITARY and naval uniform trimmings.
OVERLAND trunks.
SOLID leather portmanteaux.
WALKING sticks, &c.
MONEY belts.

BOOTS AND SHOE DEPARTMENT.

STRONG hog skin shoes	Rs. 4	per pair
FRENCH-CALF shoes	6	,,
PATENT leather dress shoes	8	,,
DIAMOND leather shoes	8	,,
FRENCH-CALF boots	10	,,
ENGLISH boots	6	,,
STOUT walking boots	10	,,
DRESS boots	8	,,
LADIES' boots bronze kid	5	,,
LADIES' black kid boots	5	,,
LADIES' French cloth boots	5	,,
CHILDREN'S boots	3	,,
GENTLEMEN'S slippers	2	,,
LADIES' slippers	4	,,

NOTICES.

RS. 15 BINOCULAR GLASS.—The most Powerful Binocular ever manufactured at the price, complete in a Morocco case.
*** *Remittances must accompany orders.*
Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

TELESCOPES.—Splendid German Silver TELESCOPE, complete, 36 inches in length undrawn, for day and night purposes, with one additional extra power; diameter of Object-glass, 2¼ inches; with Vertical and Horizontal Adjustment; on German Silver Tripod Stand for placing it on a table, with revolving Axis; Circular Hinge Adjustment, &c.; fitted in French polished Mahogany case thoroughly secured with German Silver fittings, and Hobbs' Patent Lock; also an extra Tripod Stand of solid Mahogany with German Silver fittings, for out-door use, well adapted for Field work.
Price complete. Rs. 400
SOUNDY & Co., Wholesale Importes,
Rampart Row, and Forbes Street, Bombay.

THE NEW MINIATURE SALT CELLARS.—A choice selection of Miniature Salt Cellars with Spoons, of the newest patterns, in best Silver Plate, particularly adapted for presentation:
Four Salt Cellars and Spoons in a Velvet-lined case.

Plain beaded pattern	Rs. 25 0
Engraved and beaded pattern	,, 28 0
Chased and beaded pattern	,, 30 0
Rustic Pattern (4 buckets and shovels)	,, 30 0

Six Salt Cellars and Spoons in a Velvet-lined case.

Shell Pattern (a shell supported by 3 dolphins)	Rs. 35 0
Engraved and beaded pattern	,, 38 0
Chased and beaded, larger size	,, 50 0

N. B.—The above prices are for Cash with Order.
SOUNDY, & Co.
Rampart Row, and Forbes Street, Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHS EXQUISITELY TINTED,—From the subject Paintings of the old and of modern Artists, and colored in exact imitation of the originals. These Works are the finest specimens of Tinting procurable, and are well worthy of inspection.
A large quantity just to hand by this last Overland Mail.

SUPERIOR WASHABLE GILT MOULDINGS.
From Rs. 12 to Rs. 50 per 100 feet.

PICTURE FRAMING,
ACCORDING TO ORDER.
One Hundred Patterns of Gilt and other Frame Mouldings to select from.
SOUNDY & Co.,
Wholesale Importers, Rampart Row, and Forbes Street, Bombay.

CHRISTENING OR BIRTHDAY GIFTS.

CHILDREN'S SILVER MUGS

In very large variety, comprising designs of great elegance and beauty, richly engraved, chased, and gilt inside. Each one in a Morocco Leather velvet lined case.
Cash, From Rs. 30 to Rs. 100.
Each Mug bears the London Goldsmith's Hall mark, and has a place left for Engraving Name or Inscription.

FOR PRESENTATION.
SILVER KNIFE, FORK AND SPOON.
In handsome Morocco Case, lined with Velvet.
A large variety, commencing from the Price of Rs. 20 per set, for the smaller size, and rising to Rs. 35 per set.
All the Articles bear the London Goldsmith's Hall mark, as a proof of their genuineness.
Illustrated catalogues free by post on application.
SOUNDY AND CO.,
Wholesale Importers, Rampart Row, and Forbes Street, Bombay.

FREEZING APPARATUS.

PURE ICE produced by means of Heat and Water; the only expense beyond the first cost being that of the Wood Charcoal, amounting to Half an Anna for each operation.

The mere artificial production of Ice has long since been accomplished, but the manufacture of it in a pure, tasteless, and totally untainted state, through a medium which places it within the reach of all, and enables every body to be his own Ice Supplier, has only just been attained by means of the
PATENT DOMESTIC FREEZING APPARATUS.

The Patentees have introduced such improvements in the solidity of the Apparatus, that it may now be pronounced *perfect in every respect.* The Boiler is now made in solid galvanised Iron, and for all practical purposes is indestructible.

Any eulogy of this perfect and very remarkable invention would be useless; the leading scientific men of the day have expressed their unqualified admiration of it, and the inventor has been rewarded with the Cross of the Legion of Honour, and with numerous medals wherever the apparatus has been exhibited.

It would be equally superfluous to dilate upon its utility, as it bears its own recommendation.

NET CASH PRICE.

An Apparatus to make about Four Pounds and a half of Pure Ice at a time, including Stove and Chimney, &c., a Wrapper, Two Thermometers (a reserve being considered advisable in case of careless handling) packed in two cases, of which one measures about 2 ft. 9 in. in length, 2 ft. 6 in. in width, and 9 in. in depth; the other, 2 ft. in length, 1 ft. 3 in. in width, and 1 ft. 2 in. in depth. (The two cases together weighing 2 Maunds.)

DELIVERABLE IN BOMBAY Rs. 275.

A remittance must in all cases accompany orders, or they cannot be attended to.

A descriptive Pamphlet with illustrations sent free by Post on application.
SOUNDY & Co.,
Wholesale General Importers.
7 & 8, Rampart Row, & 4, Forbes Street, Bombay.

TO FREEMASONS.—A Consignment of CRAFT AND R. A. COLLAR JEWELS, to be sold 50 per cent. below Manufacturer's price.
No. 11, Medow Street. H. & A. BERENS.

ROSSELET & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1858.
CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.
No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

R. WHITCHELO, House Decorator and Painter. Writing, Gilding, Marbling and Graining. Shipping orders promptly attended to. Oils and Paints supplied ready for use on the shortest notice. Estimates given for general repairs.
R. WHITCHELO,
35, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, near the P. and O. Club.

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.—Landed from Ship *Rutland,* from Boston, and for sale by the undersigned:—
2,000 Cases Kerosene Oil.
200 Cases Turpentine.
200 Barrels Rosin.
50 Boxes Clocks.
60 Tubs fresh Butter in Jars, 2½ pounds each.
50,000 Feet Deal boards.
B. F. FIELD, JR.

PICTURE FRAME MOULDINGS.—The Best and Cheapest House in the trade. 1½-inch double OG Maple 18s. per dozen, 12 feet lengths; 2-inch ditto 24s, 2½-inch ditto 30s. Rosewood and Walnut same price.
GOOD MOULDINGS AND WELL POLISHED.
Gilt insides ½-inch 3s. 6d per dozen, 6 feet; ¾-inch ditto 5s. 1½-inch ditto 8s.
GILT FRAME MOULDINGS, 1-inch 10s. per dozen; ½-inch ditto 15s.; 1½-inch ditto 20s., 6 feet. Large assortment of Chromo-Lithographs, 24 different subjects, 29 by 22, 7s. 6d. each.
Engravings of every description kept in stock; also some cheap Prints, 30 by 24, 9s. per dozen: Rings 2s per gross.
GEORGE REES, 57; Drury Lane, London. Estab. 1800

SARSAPARILLA.

Scrofula, Eruptions of the Face, Boils, Glandular Affections, Scorbutic Spots, Gout, Rheumatic Pains, Acidity or the Stomach, and all Skin Diseases are removed or ameliorated by taking
WATTS'S
ALKALINE COMPOUND OF SARSAPARILLA.

This invaluable preparation not only gives tone to the system, but purifies the blood, exhilarates the spirits, and strengthens the constitution. This solution being a concentrated article, and prepared by steam, is more efficacious, and cheaper, than those medicines generally sold as Sarsaparillas.

During the last 80 years it has been strongly recommended by the Medical Profession.

Sold in bottles at 4s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. each. Manufacturing Agents Cox, GOULD & Co., Chemists, London. Agents in Calcutta—R. Scott, Thomson & Co.; Bombay—Treacher & Co.; Madras—Barrie & Co.; The Punjaub Trading Co. Limited Umballa, Meean Meer, Lucknow and Simla.

IMPERIAL COTTON PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)
ઇમ્પીરીઅલ કોટન પરેશ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)
इंम्पीरीयल काटंन प्रेस कंपनी लिमीटेद.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 149, Dongree Coley Street on THURSDAY the 20th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the following transactions:—

1. To receive Audited Balance Sheet of the Company or the year ending 31st December 1867.
2. To elect Directors in place of Messrs. Kessowjee Naik and Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy, retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint an Auditor for the current year and fix his remuneration.
4. To declare a dividend.
5. To transact any other business which may be laid before the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
શા૦ નરશી કેશવજીની કુંપની.
NURSEY KESSOWJEE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 3rd February 1868.

P. S.—The Transfer Books of the above Company will be closed from 7th to 20th instant, both days inclusive.
N. K. & Co

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LONDON.
(To Sail in all March)

THE CLIPPER Ship "DILHARREE," 1,295 tons register, W. H. Bissett, Commander, classed AI. 16 years at Lloyds. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers and will be despatched as above.
Plans of the Cabin accommodation and further particulars may be obtained on application.
W. Nicol & Co., Agents of Ship "Dilharree."
Bombay, 18th February, 1868.

SPORTING.—SETTLING DAY, BOMBAY RACES—LOTTERIES.—WEDNESDAY the 26th instant is the day fixed for SETTLING. Messrs. Nowrojee Nuserwanjee & Co. have kindly promised to do the needful.
A fair copy of each Gentleman's account can be had on application to Mr. Nowrojee, close to Treacher's.
C. OSWALD FITZGERALD, Lieut. 3rd Cavalry H. C.
Byculla Club, 18th Feb. 1868.

JUST RECEIVED OVERLAND.
HOW TO DEVELOPE PRODUCTIVE INDUSTRY IN INDIA AND THE EAST.—MILLS AND FACTORIES, with estimates and Plans of Factories. Edited by P. R. COLA, late Sole Proprietor of the Arkwright Cotton Mills, Bombay. Illustrated with more than one hundred Woodcuts.
Price is—In Bombay, Rs. 10.¼ To Outstations, Rs. 10½ Cash.
London—VIRTUE & Co.; Calcutta—LEPAGE & Co.; Bombay—Chesson & Woodhall, and Dufter Ashkara Press; Madras—J. Higginbotham; Lahore—W. Cockell & Co.; Agra—Delhi Gazette Press; Mooltan—Dadabhoy Manockjee.

OPINIONS OF THE INDIAN PRESS.
(From the Friend of India, Dec. 26, 1867.)
The question of the development of productive industry in India has been often discussed, but beyond this discussion little progress has been made. . . . This exhaustive work by Mr. P. R. Cola, lately a Bombay cotton manufacturer, does justice to the question. . . He goes fully and systematically into the various branches of industry, and discusses every point connected with each from the cotton plant to the bale in the Manchester market. Jute and silk get the full attention due to them; the bleaching, dyeing and printing calico, the manufacture of sugar, paper, oil and oil-gas, timber mills, and iron foundries, corn mills and coal mines, factory, and workshop, buildings, and agricultural implements, are all treated in detail. He takes a very hopeful view of the industrial future of the East, and by a judicious arrangement of facts and statistics commands attention and difference to his pleas. . . Mr Cola's view of the future of Oriental commerce is sound. . . The book is beautifully illustrated with engravings of machinery and plans in Messrs. Virtue and Co's usual clear style.
(From the Indian Mirror, Jan. 15, 1868.)
There breathes in the whole work a spirit of good feeling and a real interest in the cause of India and the East. No pains have been spared to render it a work of as much practical utility as his possible in so short a compass, so as to prove, as the author himself says, "a useful industrial, hand-book." To increase its importance has a hand-book of manufactures, towards the end of the book have been added forms of lease of ground for building factories, forms of agreement with mechanics, and some general hints on factories relating to estimate, for conducting factories, cost, packing, freight and insurance, and erection of machinery, building factories and general management. . . . It is believed and earnestly hoped that the remarks on the facilities and advantages of introducing improved machinery in some of the manufactures for articles of daily and extensive consumption as set forth in the work under notice will not be lost upon our wealthy countrymen.
(From the Native Opinion, January 19, 1868.)
The object of this book we are told is to point out how to develope productive industry in India, and although at the first blush, the design appears too ambitious for mere paper demonstrations, yet as we go through the body of the work, we feel ourselves under safe guidance . . . . The book also contains much valuable information on coal mines in India, Iron foundries and workshops, Timber and Corn Mills and on Agricultural machinery. . . Our system of education talks learnedly of awakening and "an intellectual vital soul in the nation;" but we may well question the utility and value of the so-called awakening when we find it taking no cognisance whatever of the development of the material resources of the country. . . The book is written in a neat, business-like style, and is entirely free from attempts at essay writing.
(From the Bombay Builder, Feb. 1868.)
This work brings within the compass of a single volume much important information on a variety of subjects connected with reproductive commercial industry. . . . The work abounds with illustrations very creditably executed. . . Cotton statistics are considered, plans and estimates of the various factories are given, and the state of the trade both in England and India are discussed . . If any man can be found who should do for agriculture what Mr. Cola has endeavoured to do for manufacture, he would deserve well of the people of India. . . . Passing, however, to the immediate object of Mr. Cola's book, we offer the author our hearty congratulations on what he has achieved. His has been a work of vast labour: to obtain, compile, arrange, and set forth the various manufacturing processes described in the book, has been by no means an easy task, and remembering that the author, the chief portion of whose life has been spent in India, he has succeeded very admirably in his undertaking. As a preliminary work of reference for those who may desire to establish steam factories in India for the purpose of manufacture, the book will be found a useful guide.
(From the London Mechanics' Magazine, Nov., 1867.)
Mr. Cola, in all cases has adopted his plans of mills and factories to the peculiar requirements of the country, and has based his estimates in many instances upon actual invoices, whilst in others his information comes from the manufacturing districts. . . But what he does profess to do, and what he really does in a most efficient manner, is to give capitalists, commercial men, and manufacturers an excellent industrial guide book, applicable not only to India and the East, but to other countries. The general reader, too, will fine much to interest him in the introductory chapter by which each section is preceded, . . In short Mr Cola has taken every pains to make his book as useful as possible. . . . We hope his book will be as successful in developing the productive industry of India as he has been in showing how it may be accomplished.
CHESSON & WOODHALL.
Bombay, 17th Feb. 1868.

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Superintendent of Marine at his Office up to 1 P. M. to-morrow WEDNESDAY the 19th instant, for the CONVEYANCE of Invalids, men in health, and children to embark at Bombay and sail to Spithead the strength of which is noted in the Margin.

	Officers.	Invalids.	Men in health	Women.	Children over 10 years.	Children under 10 years.	Naval Invalids
Total....	1	99	5	6	4	7	2

2nd. The tenders to be made on the condition of the revised articles of agreement, brought into operation last season (copy of which will be seen on application at the office of the agent for Transports) and with the understanding that Standing Berths will have to be provided for fifty of the Invalids and that Cotton will not be permitted to be carried.
3rd. The Vessel tendered to be ready for final Survey on the 25th Instant.
4th. Tenders should specify the rates per head in Indian Currency, the Ship finding fittings, provisions, and water.
5th. The Biscuit must be purchased from the Commissariat Department.
6th Two-thirds of the passage-money will be paid in Bombay and the remaining one-third on the arrival o the Troops in England.
7th. All Tenders must be made in a Form to be obtained at the Office of the Agent for Transports which will furnish further necessary information for parties tendering.
8th. The Superintendent of Bombay Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.
By Order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 18th February 1868.

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Superintendent of Marine at his Office up to 1 P. M. to-morrow WEDNDSDAY the 19th instant, for the CONVEYANCE of Invalids, men in health, women and children to embark at Bombay and sail to Spithead touching at the Cape of Good Hope, to land the Invalids intended for that port, the strength of which is noted in the Margin.

	Officers.	Invalids.	Men in health	Women.	Children over 10 years.	Children under 10 years.	Naval Invalids
For England.	1	94	5	6	4	7	2
For the Cape of Good Hope.	..	5	..	..	—	..	..
Total....	1	99	5	6	4	7	2

2nd. The tenders to be made on the conditions of the revised articles of agreement brought into operation last season (copy of which will be seen on application at the Office of the Agent for Transports) and with the understanding that standing berths will have to be provided for fifty of the Invalids and that Cotton will not be permitted to be carried.
3rd. The Vessel tendered to be ready for final Survey on the 25th Instant.
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7th All Tenders must be made in a Form to be obtained at the Office of the Agent for Transports which will furnish further necessary information for parties tendering
8th The Superintendent of Bombay Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.
By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 18th February, 1868.

ELPHINSTONE LAND AND PRESS COMPANY.
FORFEITURE OF NEW SHARES.
NOTICE is hereby given that the following new Shares in the Company on which the 3rd Call and interest have not been fully paid up have been forfeited by the Directors for the benefit of the Company under the power conferred on them by Clauses XXXI and XXXII of the Articles of Association,
Nos. 13322-5, 19411-2, 11151-4, 11387, 11447-8, 11461, 11466, 12019, 12024, 12460-1, 19606-7, 13314-6, 21342, 13706, 17780, 17827, 17829, 11,684-5, 14341-4, 21369, 21344, 12016, 12902, 12568, 12867, 13519-20, 13529-30, 13536, 13541, 20224, 21072, 12793-96, 13358, 13365-400, 13546-58, 11940, 12643, 19416, 19402-7, 12564, 11239, 11921, 12984, 16664, 17412-15, 17472-3, 17773, 20278-92, 20420-3, 21336-7, 11124, 21008-12, 13026-8, 13031, 13034, 13717, 21106-7, 21305, 21307, 12025, 10880, 11103, 11966, 14793, 15165, 18401-5, 11686-90, 19418, 11468-77, 21066, 21340, 13491, 20369, 11902, 11393, 17869, 11372, 13511, 13542-3, 14851, 12055, 17810-9, 17623, 16878, 11246, 11438, 11634, 12017, 12551, 13719, 19681-3, 11402, 11460, 12022, 12026, 13716, 13718, 13721, 17646, 11403, 16552-4, 13733, 21060, 19804-15, 11404, 12865, 12868, 12873, 12901, 15841-5, 21354-63, 12216, 12291-315, 11985-8, 13287, 13401-35, 14630-43, 20343-68, 21353, 14325, 17613-22, 17652-6, 17826, 17828, 17870-1, 10918-52, 11013-4, 11034-46, 11155-6, 11170-7, 11208, 15412-507, 17775-7, 17781-800, 17874-18,000, 18556-600, 18710-811, 18006-400, 18817, 18538-19267, 19642-50, 21028-32, 13102-129, 13707-8, 11922-24, 12133-4, 17767-8, 11104, 11115-7, 11759, 12251, 12314, 15408-9, 17431, 16587-8, 14770-1, 10802-3, 11127-33, 12530-39, 12567, 12569, 12587, 12589-602, 12666-738, 15927-46, 15594-620, 15947-76, 16201-25, 16376-400, 17747-66, 17769-71, 17779, 17873, 18487-504, 19586-9, 20624-744, 20303-7, 20325-9, 21309-12, 21338-9, 12655-6, 12739-51, 15801-30, 15345-69, 17583-86, 17588-90, 17592-7, 17778, 16777-8, 13308-13, 13326-31, 13350, 16789, 20215, 20334, 21095, 12199, 21130, 12661-64, 16773-4, 16991-2, 16998-17000, 19684, 20260-77, 13362-4, 16615, 20259, 11125-6, 12131-2, 15164, 11113, 11944-52, 11965, 17855-9, 13342, 19733, 12196-8, 12652-3, 21306, 21308, 21304, 16555-9, 16636-40, 16651-60, 16616-25, 16641-50, 15410-1, 12403-50, 16565-74, 12218, 13235-6, 15151, 17801-3, 17824, 20999-21000, 15572-81, 20370-74, 19598-9, 11186, 13603, 11670, 11993-12002, 13289-90, 13295-7, 17774, 17823, 17830-54, 17860, 21303, [illegible] 15828-9, 12903-7, 13016-20, 20745-84, 12053, 16564, [illegible] 11114, 11118-23, 11092, 11144-48, [illegible] 11525, 11633, 11756, [illegible] 12379-93, [illegible] 12570, [illegible] 6-26, [illegible] 5-81, [illegible] 1-300, [illegible] 19789, [illegible] 9-221, [illegible]
By order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, [illegible] Secretaries & Treasurers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION IN LIQUIDATION.—A CALL of £10, or Rs. 100 per share having been made on the second issue of shares PAYABLE on or before the 18th JANUARY 1868, at the ORIENTAL BANK in BOMBAY, Notice is hereby given that legal proceedings will be instituted against all contributories who fail to pay the amounts due by them within eight days from this date.
JOHN S. HURRELL, Solicitor to the Liquidators.
Rampart Row, Bombay, 18th February, 1868.

IMPERIAL COTTON PRESS COMPANY LIMITED.
ધી ઈમ્પીરીઅલ કાટન પરેશ કંપની, (લીમીટેડ.)
धीं ईंपीरयल काटन प्रेस कंपनी, (लीमीटेड.)
THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Imperial Cotton Press Company Limited, advertised to be held on Thursday the 20th instant, at its Office No. 149 Dongree Coley Street, will be held on Saturday the 29th Idem.
NURSEY KESSOWJEE & Co.,
નરસી કેશવજીની કંપની
Secretaries & Treasurers.
Bombay, 18th February, 1868.

THE OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR of Bombay and the GENERAL STAMP OFFICE will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY next, the 21st and 22nd February 1868 as they are under removal to No. 6 B., Elphinstone Circle.
G. NORMAN, Acting Collector.
Bombay, 17th February, 1868.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LIMITED.—NOTICE.—In accordance with a RESOLUTION of the Shareholders assembled in GENERAL MEETING on MONDAY the 3rd February, 1868 a first DISTRIBUTION of Rs. 100 per Share will be payable to REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS at the Office of the Company on and after the 20th February 1868.
Share Certificates must be produced for endorsement at the time of payment.
By order of the Directors,
J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.
Bombay, Apollo Street, 20th February, 1868.
N. B.—The transfer Books of the Company will be closed from this date until the 5th proximo.

FRERE LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—AN ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 1, CHURCH STREET, on SATURDAY, the 29th day of February instant, at 2½ P. M., for the following purpose:—
To submit the Report of the Directors and the Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December 1867.
By order of the Board of Directors,
MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE,
Bombay, 15th Feb. 1868. Officiating Secretary.

FRERE LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORNARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on SATURDAY, the 29th day of February instant, at the Office of the Company, No. 1, Church Street, at 3 P.M. when the following Resolutions will be proposed:—
1. That the Frere Land and Reclamation Company (Limited) be wound up voluntarily,
2. That Liquidators be appointed without any remuneration.
3. That the Liquidators have authority to transfer and sell the Lands, Houses, and other immoveable Property, Furniture, and Implements, and 45 Shares in the Frere Land and Reclamation Company (Limited) belonging to the said Frere Land and Reclamation Company (Limited) to the Frere Land Company (Limited), and to receive in compensation for such transfer and sale, seven thousand five hundred fully paid-up Shares of the nominal value of Rs. 1,000 each in such last mentioned Company.
By order of the Board of Directors,
MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE,
Bombay, 15th Feb. 1868. Officiating Secretary.
N.B.—The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 20th the 29th February 1868, both days inclusi

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
MAIL CONTRACT LINES, 1868.
TO SUEZ, MARSEILLES & SOUTHAMPTON.—From Mazagon at 8 A.M. on SATURDAY 29th February and each succeeding Saturday, except during S.W. Monsoon, viz. from 12th May to 20th October inclusive, when the departures will take place on Tuesday.
TO CEYLON, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, CHINA AND JAPAN.—
From Mazagon on 1st, 15th and 27th March at 9 A. M.
On FRIDAY 17th April at noon, and every alternate FRIDAY thenceforward.
TO AUSTRALIA.—From Mazagon at 9 A. M., on 16th March, On Friday 17th April at noon, and every fourth Friday thenceforward.
NOTES.—The Steamers running between Alexandria and Marseilles will no longer call at Malta en route.
The vessels on the China line will cease touching at Penang.
Arrangements have been made with the Netherlands India Steam Navigation Company, by which passengers and cargo can be booked through to Batavia.
Passengers from England to Bombay by the Company's Steamers desirous of continuing the voyage to Ceylon, Madras or Calcutta can do so at reduced rates of Passage-money. For further particulars apply to
G. F. HENRY,
Bombay, Feb. 1868. Superintendent P. & O. Co.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—Feb. 18.
Cubitt, Captain, Cameronians, sick certificate from Belgaum.
Yale. Ensign, 21st R. N. B. F., on sick certificate from Secundrabad.
Mackenzie, Surgeon Major, M. D., on leave from Secundrabad

DEPARTURES.—Feb. 18.
Tapp, Major General, Staff, from leave to Ahmedabad.
Rennick, Lieut, Army W. Corps, on duty to Abyssinia.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
Feb. 17.	Penang (s)	Collum	P. Gulf, Feb. 4.
	Mahmoodee	Short	Calcutta, Dec. 28.
	Marquard Family	Nacoda	Busorah, Dec. 24.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Feb. 18.	Kurrachee (s)	Cottier	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Thales (s)	Bramwell	Annesley Bay.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Malbar Coast.
	Elze	Horna	Moulmein.
	Welcome	Jones	Annesley Bay.

BOMBAY REGATTA.

SATURDAY, THE 22ND FEBRUARY, 1868.
Under the patronage of His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, K.C.S. I.
PRESIDENT, CAPTAIN YOUNG, C. B.
STEWARDS.
Captain MORLAND.
HENRY FORMAN, Esq.
C. P. COOPER, Esq.
Captain G. P. ROBINSON.
HAMILTON MAXWELL, Esq.
H. E. ASTLEY, Esq.
P. A. R. OLDFIELD, Esq.
Captain G. F. HENRY.
HONORARY SECRETARY.—THOS. E. TAYLOR, Esq.

RACES.
1ST RACE.—Sailing Match for Fore and Aft decked vessels of 25 tons and upwards. Time allowed for Tonnage. Entrance 2 Gold Mohurs.
2ND RACE.—Sailing Match for native rigged Yachts over 15 tons, allowance for Tonnage. Entrance 2 Gold Mohurs.
3RD RACE.—Sailing Match for Fore and Aft Yachts under 25 tons; allowance for length. Entrance 1 Gold Mohur.
4TH RACE.—Sailing Match for Government Departmental Small Pilot and Custom House Boats. To be handicapped. Entrance Rs. 10.
5TH RACE.—Sailing Match for Dubash Boats and all Boats other than Yachts. No allowance. Entrance Rs. 10.
6TH RACE.—Sailing Match for all Ship's sailing Boats of any size or rig. No allowance. Entrance Rs. 10.

ROWING MATCHES.
1ST RACE.—For Ship's Gigs pulling 6 oars. Entrance Rs. 10.
2ND RACE.—For all other Ship's Gigs pulling less than 6 oars. Entrance Rs. 5.
3RD RACE.—For gentlemen amateurs; four oars. Entrance 1 gold mohur.
4TH RACE.—For Ship's Cutters *double* banked. Entrance Rs. 5.
5TH RACE.—For Ship's Cutters *single* banked. Entrance Rs. 5.
6TH RACE.—For Jolly-boats, pulling two oars. Entrance Rs. 2.
7TH RACE.—For Tonies or Canoes pulling 4 paddles. Entrance Rs. 1.
8TH RACE.—For Tonies or Canoes, pulling 2 paddles. Entrance Rs. 1.
Entries to be sent to the Honorary Secretary, and entrance money paid in before noon on Wednesday the 19th instant.
Boats after entering must race or forfeit entrance fee.
By the kind permission of Captain Grogan the steam ship "QUEEN" has been placed at the disposal of the Stewards as Flagship.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.
Sailing Boats to start from position off the Flagship *The Queen*, round Inner Light Ship then to a boat moored about E. S. E. from Inner Light ship in direction of Gull Island, thence to another boat anchored to the eastward of the Middle Ground back part the Flagship to win.
All marks to be left on the Port hand.
Distance about fifteen miles.
Rowing Boats to start from position off the Flagship *The Queen* round a boat moored near the Oyster Rock.
Distance about a mile and a half.
Mark boat to be left on the Port hand.
Jolly Boats and *Toney* race round the Dolphin Rock.
All sailing boats to start from barges moored inside the Flagship *The Queen*.
Stations to be drawn for on Wednesday evening next at five o'clock at the Apollo Bunder shed. No. 1 being inshore.
All sailing boats may have their yards hoisted, but not to make sail until the starting Gun is fired.
All fore and aft vessels to have their sails scandalized and head sails lowered.
A preparatory gun will be fired from the Flagship and the distinguishing flag of the race hoisted at the Main five minutes before each race.
After an interval of five minutes the starting Gun will be fired.
Boats to take up stations immediately after each preceding start.
The amount of Prizes will be announced on Friday next.
Each boat on being allotted its station will be provided with a distinguishing Flag by the Stewards which must be carried at the mast head of fore and aft vessels and at the yard end of Native boats during the race.
First race to start punctually at 2 P. M., and others at intervals of a quarter of an hour.
The General rules of the Royal Yacht Squadron will be observed at this Regatta.
Starter, Capt. G. P. ROBINSON.
Umpire, Capt. Dixon.
Referee, Capt. Morland.
For further particulars, apply to
THOS. E. TAYLOR, Hon. Secy.
6, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

THE ART EXHIBITION
WILL BE OPENED
BY H. E. SIR SEYMOUR FITZGERLAD,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
ON FRIDAY, FEB. 21ST, at 4 P. M.
SEASON TICKET HOLDERS ONLY ADMITTED.
J. GRIFFITHS, Honorary Secretary.

ART EXHIBITION.
SINGLE SEASON TICKETS available every day of the Exhibition, to admit one person (not transferable), Rs. 10.
FAMILY SEASON TICKETS—For first persons Rs. 10, and for other members of the family Rs. 5 each.
To be had at the "TIMES OF INDIA" office, of Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., and Messrs. SOUNDY & Co. in the Fort; at Messrs. TREACHER & Co. Byculla; and at the "INDU PRAKASH" Office, Girgaum.
J. GRIFFITHS, Honorary Secretary.

ART EXHIBITION.
OPENING DAY—FRIDAY, Feb. 21st. ADMISSION TO SEASON TICKET-HOLDERS ONLY.
SATURDAY, Feb. 22, for Season-ticket holders, and by payment at the door of Rs. 5.
MONDAY, Feb. 24, 7 A. M. to 12 (noon); „ 3 P. M. „ 7 P. M.; TUESDAY, „ 25, 7 A. M. „ 12 (noon); WEDNESDAY, „ 26, 7 A. M. „ 12 (noon) — For season ticket-holders, or by payment of Rs. 1 at the door.
TUESDAY, Feb. 25, 3 P. M. to dusk, for the admission of NATIVE LADIES only at Rs. 1 to be paid at the door.
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26, at 3 P.M. to 7 P.M. for SEASON TICKET holders, or by payment at the door of Rs. 5.
J. GRIFFITHS, Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY CHORAL SOCIETY.
Under the Patronage of
HIS EXCELLENCY SIR SEYMOUR FITZGERALD, K.C.S.I.
AN AMATEUR CONCERT
Will be given by the above Society in aid of the *St. Thomas' Cathedral Organ Fund*,
On THURSDAY the 27th instant at 9 o'clock *at Framjee Hall, Breach Candy*,
Which has been kindly placed at the Society's disposal for the occasion.
Particulars regarding Tickets and Programme will be given in future advertisements.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1868.

A VERY interesting Report by the Parliamentary Committee appointed to enquire into the sanitary condition of the French army in Algeria, and into the causes of the reduction of its rates of mortality, has just been published by order of Parliament. The importance of the enquiry will be at once apparent by merely stating the substance of the question on which the Committee had to report.—How it happened that the death-rate of the French army serving in Algeria has been reduced from 80 to 13 per thousand per annum. This reduction is a very marvellous result, and the causes which have brought it about are deserving of the careful investigation they have received from Government. The report is accompanied by a chapter shewing the applicability of the methods of preserving the health of the troops in Algeria to troops in India and other warm climates, but into this part of the subject we do not at present enter. We shall confine ourselves to an exposition of the past and present death-rates of the civil and military population of Algeria, and the causes of the former high death-rate and of the diminution as these are developed in the Blue Book under notice.

The Committee personally visited Algeria in 1866, under instructions from the War Office, with the view of conducting their enquiry with all the aids that local information and observation could supply. The basis of statistical information on the health of the army for the earlier years of the French occupation is M. Desjobert's *Annuaire de l' economié politique* for 1851, and this work gives the following figures:—

For the four years from 1831 to 1836 the mortality in the Algerian hospitals was	79	per 1000
For the sixteen years from 1831 to 1846 the mortality was	80	„ „
For the eighteen years from 1831 to 1848 the mortality was	74	„ „
For the ten years from 1837 to 1846 it was	77.8	„ „
For the year 1848	35·77	„ „

In one year (1840) the death-rate rose to 140·6 per 1,000; in 1841 it was 108·9; and in 1837, it was 101·0, while the minimum between 1837 and 1848, was in 1847 when it stood at 30·79. Now what was the cause of the enormous average death-rate of 80 per 1000 per annum during the earlier years of the conquest. We may here premise that dysentery and diarrhœa stand first and second on the list of diseases to which this monstrous mortality is due. The third is malarial fevers. The Committee which has gone very carefully into the topography and climatology of Algeria, state that some of this mortality is due to the ignorance of the French regarding the unhealthy conditions of a country entirely new to them; some of it is also due to the circumstance that in 1830, when the conquest was effected, hygienic science was a thing unknown, that soldiers fell victims accordingly to their being stationed sometimes in the neighbourhood of marshes either through the ignorance of the commanding officers or by stern military exigency; that the clothing of the soldier was not adapted to the Algerian climate, the medical officers of the army did not understand the diseases of the country, and not a little of it was due to the uncultivated and undrained condition of the soil, which generated "deadly malaria in many districts." Among all the causes which we have named, the prevalence of malaria may perhaps be regarded as the chief originator of the high death-rate. It was probably the parent of nearly all the dysenteries, diarrhœas, and fevers which demanded their annual hecatomb of victims from every regiment, numbering, as we have stated, 30 men per thousand annually in the most favorable years, and 140 per thousand in years of epedemic.

Turning from this period (to which we shall have to revert) to bring up the progress of the rates of mortality, it appears that from 1848 to 1858 no statistics of the progress of disease in the Algerian army exist, or are at least obtainable. But in the six following years the rates are as follows:—

1859	56·7	per 1000
1860	17·8	„
1861	11·3	„
1862	12·21	„
1863	12·29	„
1864	21·25	„

or deducting 415 killed in battle during 1864, "which was a year of operations," the death-rate from disease alone would be

1864 .... 14·48 per 1000

Here then we have a striking reduction, and the question is, to what is it due? It occurs to one that if malaria is the chief parent of the diseases which made such fearful havoc in the French army between 1830 and 1846, whatever gets rid of that gets rid also of the excessive death-rate. Accordingly we find that as colonization extended, European agriculture was introduced; many portions of the colony were thoroughly tilled, and in some places extensive drainage works were executed. Instead of large portions of the surface being permanently saturated with water, the soil has been made to grow luxuriant crops; and instead of a population breathing a pestilential atmosphere from "oozy, rotten" marshes it breathes pure air wafted over rich grain fields or prolific vegetable gardens. In 1858 there were 182 centres of an active and intelligent population; and in 1863 upwards of four and a half millions of acres of land had been turned into arable ground. The appendixes to the Report, which have been either supplied by the French authorities, or extracted from standard French works prove, incontestably the revolution which the drainage of the soil has effected on the public health of the colony. The Committee thus puts this point:—"The "whole evidence goes to shew how much "the general health of all countries is de-"pendent on the condition of their agricul-"ture; that in warm climates there is really "a fundamental consideration; and that in "all countries the health of the people "and their progress in material improve-"ment are indissolubly connected with each "other. It is in this way that agriculture "becomes in reality as essential a part of sanitary "administration for improving the health of "country populations as drainage, water supply, "cleansing and general town improvements are "part of the public hygiene of towns." As regards the troops who have shared the advantages of the purification of the air in common with the civil population of the country, other causes of diminution of the death-rate have come into play consequent on the increased interest that has been taken of recent years in the health and comfort of the soldier. The extension of the French conquests has enabled the Military authorities to choose healthier sites than the great alluvial plains on which the camps were first pitched afforded; better shelter and clothing have also been introduced, and permanent barrack accommodation has now been provided at every station. The exigencies of the early work of conquest, during the prosecution of which nearly every article of food had to be imported, subjected the invading army to many privations; and the very great attention now paid to the quality of the soldier's rations must have been a powerful agent in checking disease. So with water supply, wells having been sunk along the lines of communication, chiefly by the soldiers themselves. The Committee also point out that improvements in furlough regulations have had something to do with the diminution of the rate; and the introduction of sanatary councils and commissions of public health must necessarily have exercised considerable influence in removing the causes of disease and spreading a regard for sanatary matters generally. There is thus nothing particularly wonderful in the causes which have led to the reduction of the enormous death-rate. A few natural laws; the application of a little common sense; some attention to small things, and the lives of 67 human beings out of every thousand annually have been saved to the French Government. According to the last Bengal Sanatary Report the death-rate in the Bengal army has fallen from 45·35 in 1859 to 20·11 in 1866, from increased attention also to a few ordinary laws.

DEATH OF COLONEL DUNN.

INTELLIGENCE was received from Annesley Bay by the *England* on Sunday of the death of Col. Alexander Roberts Dunn, who was in command of the 33rd Regiment. From the account we have heard it appears that Colonel Dunn, when out shooting near Senafe, was taking a drink and leaning forward in doing so, when his gun, which he was holding in front of him, discharged accidentally, and mortally wounded him. By this sad event the Presidency loses a gallant and much esteemed officer. Col. Dunn served in the Crimea, in particular at Balaklava, as a cornet in the 11th Hussars, and was chosen by his regiment to receive the Victoria Cross, with which he was accordingly decorated. He afterwards raised the 100th Regiment at his own expense, and on this account was promoted to the position of Major, without having passed through the grades of Lieutenant and Captain. At the time of his death we believe he was about 33 or 34 years of age.

THE *Englishman* of the 13th, in referring to the quarrel between the Old and New Banks of Bombay, which it was our painful duty to expose the other day, says:—The article which we extract elsewhere from the *Bombay Gazette* of 7th instant reveals a state of things of which Bombay may well be ashamed. The old Bank of Bombay has fallen so low that its successor is determined to spare it no pang. The article requires no comment. But after reading it we may surely ask the Government, which has so large an interest in both concerns, how long it will permit these Bank scandals to last? The action of the new Bank is an excellent commentary on the suggestion of the Bombay Press that all enquiry into the mismanagement of the old Bank should be avoided because of the 'bad feeling' to which it must give rise.

LATEST NEWS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.
(By direct Overland Telegraph.)

LONDON, FEB. 11TH. AFTERNOON.
Fair Dhollera Cotton 7⅜d.
The Manchester Market to-day was firm with advancing prices.
7lb Shirtings...... 8s. 6d.
8¼lb „ ......10s.
40s. Twist ....1s. 2d.
£139,000 were withdrawn from the Bank of England this day.

LONDON, FEB. 15TH, AFTERNOON.
At Liverpool to-day the Cotton Market was active, and prices were advancing.
Fair Dhollera 7¾d.
Consols for account 93.
Oriental Bank shares £42-10
Chartered „ „ £18
„ Merc. „ „ £28
4 per Cent. Government Securities ... 87¼
5 per Cent „ „ ...103¼
5½ per Cent. „ „ ...108¼

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 18TH TUESDAY, 1868.

		PER CANDY.
Oomrawuttee	Old	170 to 175
Akote		
Khandeish		165 to 167
Barsee		
Dhollera		175 to 180
Bhownuggur		
Broach		180 to 182
Veeravul		150 to 160
Vingorla		175 to 180
Compta		175 to 177
Dharwar Sawginned		180 to 185
Oomrawuttee	New	200 to 205
Akote		
Broach		200 to 210

Ready Sales... ...675 Candies
For delivery ...475
Market strong.

BENGAL COMMERCIAL,

FEBRUARY 12.
The market for Government Securities was animated and large amounts changed hands. In 4 per cents., nearly 2½ Lakhs sold at Rs. 6-4 and 6-2 and some lots of Rs. 30,000 and under at Rs. 6-0 discount. Some Public Works 5 per cents. were purchased for investment orders at Rs. 6-6 premium. Upwards of 2½ Lakhs of 5 per cents. of 1856-57 were bought for remittance at Rs. 9-0 premium and small pieces obtained Rs. 9-4. The transactions reported in 5½ per cents amount to about 3½ Lakhs at Rs. 14-2 and 14-4 premium.
6 per cent. Municipal Debentures were bought, for orders, at Rs. 5-4 premium and small pieces at Rs. 5-6 and 5-8.
Purchases of Bank of Bengal shares were made at Rs. 1,781¼.
National Bank shares sold at Rs. 129 and 130.
Two sales of 50 shares each in the Burdwan Stone Co., at Rs. 32 per share, were reported.
Several transactions took place in Equitable Coal Co.'s shares at Rs. 202½, and one lot of 20 shares realized Rs. 205.
Goosery Cotton Mills Co.'s shares were placed at Rs. 182½.
Another purchase of Gourepore Co.'s shares took place at Rs. 1,050.
Several small lots of Landing and Shipping Co.'s shares sold at Rs. 40 and 42 per share.
In Port Canning Land Investment &c. Co.'s shares the first sale announced was a time bargain of 40 shares at Rs. 295 each, (exclusive of the overdue call) for delivery in 15 days. The cash sales reported were of 4 at Rs. 390, 2 at 400, and again 4 at Rs. 390 each, inclusive of the call.—*Englishman.*

BOMBAY.

THE steamer *Thales*, for Annesley Bay, left yesterday carrying mails.

THE *Welcome*, with stores, proceeded yesterday to Annesley Bay.

No change in the rates of diiscount was made by the Directors of the Bank of Bombay at the weekly meeting held yesterday.

WE understand that Mr. R. H. Pinhey, Judge and Session Judge of the Koncan, proceeds to England in March next on twelve months' leave.

THE examination of candidates for the office of Pleader will commence from Monday the 24th instant, in the Town Hall.

YESTERDAY it was reported that the Turkish line was interrupted beyond Bagdad; and that the Persian line was right to Tabreez.

THE following passengers arrived per Barque *Mahmoodee*, Captain Short, from Calcutta on the 17th instant:—Mrs. Knipe, 3 children, 1 servant, and 9 deck passengers.

WE understand that Mr. George Berkley has recommended several important changes in the present arrangement of the engineering department of the G. I. P, Railway Company.

WE are requested by the Acting Chief Magistrate to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of Rupees 50 from Thackoor Saheb Soorsungjee of Palitana for the Fort Police Court poor-box.

A MEETING of the shareholders of Alexandra Insurance Company was called to be held yesterday for the purpose of determining the measures to be adopted for the final winding up of the concern, but not a single shareholder appeared.

MR. GEORGE BERKLEY has proceeded to Calcutta to examine the working of the East India Railway with a view to introduce reforms (if there be need for any) in the working of the G. I. P. Railway.

THE following is the programme of music to be played on the Esplanade this evening by the Band of the 108th Regt.:—
March...... "Defilier" ....Kuhner.
Overture .. "Crown Diamonds" ......Auber.
Waltz ...... "Isar Sieder"..............Gung'l.
Selection.. "Crispino e la Comare"...Ricci.
Quadrille . "Cologne" ....Coote.
Galop...... "Merkur" ....Roedeberk

WE would call the attention of our readers to an intimation in another column that the Bombay Choral Society intend giving a concert on Thursday the 27th at Framjee Hall, Breach Candy. The music at this concert, we believe, will be all of a secular character, including glees and songs, and we are glad to hear that a number of ladies will sing on the occasion. The concert is to be under the patronage of His Excellency the Governor, and the proceeds will be handed over to the Cathedral Organ fund, for which a balance Rs. 6,000 is still required.

MOOLA ABDOOL RAHIMAN sued Mahomed Cassim bin Goolamdeen at the High Court yesterday, before Sir Joseph Arnould, to recover Rs. 3,598 with interest and costs, due on a covenant executed on the 29th November 1865. The money was payable after one year, but the defendant being unable to pay, plaintiff had allowed him farther time. Defendant was given credit for Rs. 167 on account of interest. The Court gave a verdict for plaintiff for the amount claimed. Mr. Macpherson appeared for the plaintiff.

MESSRS. PELLY AND Co. brought an action yesterday in the High Court before Mr. Justice Westropp, against Kesowjee Bharmull and Co., to recover Rs. 5,925-2-7, the amount of loss on a consignment of cotton shipped by the defendants through plaintiffs. Defendants consigned 200 bales of cotton *per Simla*, and the plaintiffs paid on their account a bill for £2,000, payable four months after sight. The cotton realized £1,431-9-3, leaving a balance in favor of the plaintiffs of £577-1-9. The court gave a verdict for the plaintiffs for the amount claimed with costs. Interest was allowed only on the amount of the judgment at six per cent. Dr. Reid, instructed by Dallas and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs.

AFFAIRS AT THE PUNCH MAHALS.

THE following telegram from the Resident at Baroda was yesterday received by the Secretary to Government:—
"Propert attacked and burnt 'Warek' yesterday morning. The 'Purmeshwur' and Roopsing's son with other Naikras killed, fighting most pluckily. Roopsing supposed to be wounded, but not certain. Russeldar of Resident's escort killed. No other casualties on our side. 17th, 6-40 A.M."

LIBERATION OF MICHAEL DeGA.

15th February, 1868.
Judicial Department.
SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 14 of this day's date, and to inform you that the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to remit the unexpired portion of the sentence of imprisonment passed by the High Court on the prisoner Michael DeGa and to authorize his release from confinement.—I have, &c.
(Signed) R. W. WEDDERBURN,
Under Secy. to Government.
To the President of the Committee of Management of the House of Correction.

THE CHARGE OF BIGAMY AGAINST CAPTAIN ELLIS.

THE enquiry into the charge of marrying again, during the lifetime of his wife, preferred against Captain Francis Ellis, by Mrs. Elizabeth Ellis, was resumed yesterday before Mr. R. H. Showell, at the Mazagon Police Court.
Mr. Judge appeared for the defence.
The case was called on at 2 P. M., when a Mr. Frederick Dresser, a European, appeared in Court, and handed a letter to His Worship, stating that it was given to him by the prosecutrix. The letter was read in Court, and it was as follows:—

Bombay, 18th February, 1868.
"SIR,—Will you kindly postpone the case for a day or two. I am too unwell to appear to-day. Do you require a medical certificate for a severe headache, &c.? If you will let the gentleman that hands you this know when you will try the case again, I will appear if I am better.
Yours obediently,
(Signed.) E. ELLIS.
Mr. R. H. Showell."

His Worship told Mr. Dresser that if the prosecutrix should not be in Court on Friday, the 21st instant, or send a sufficient medical certificate for her non-attendance, he would strike off the case.

SPORTING.

BOMBAY RACES—1868.

SIXTH DAY, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18.
This was the last day of the season, and for the last day some good sport was reserved. The Hurdle Race came off after all, and though it was by no means closely contested—Capt Stack's Lady Don winning with the greatest ease—it was nevertheless a good race to look at, there being not less than six horses taking part. The "Hack Handicap," for which other six ran, was also a fine sight, and the other two races on the card were up to the average.
There was an unusually large gathering of ladies and gentlemen in the verandah of the Byculla Club, and the crowds lining the course were immense.
FIRST RACE.—"A hurdle race."—1 mile. For all horses. Arabs to carry 10 st. 7 lbs.; over 5 hurdles 3 ft. 6 in. high. Rs. 200 from the fund, with an entrance of 2 G. M. The winner to pay Rs. 25 towards expenses. Four horses from different stables to start, or the public money will be withheld.
The entries for this race were as follows:—Mr. Douglas' (nomination of) G. A. H. Silver Grey, Aboo (10 st. 7 lbs.); Mr. Sinclair's G. A. H. Prince Alfred, owner (10 st. 7 lbs.); Mr. H.'s B. A. H. Deerfoot, Imam (10 st. 7 lbs.); Captain Stack's B. A. M. Lady Don, owner (11 st. 7 lbs.); Mr. G.'s B. A. H. Mephistophiles, Mr. O. (10 st. 7 lbs.); Hajee Abdool Wahab's C. A. H. Cassum bhoy, late Cheesecake, Feroze (10 st. 7 lbs.) A seventh was down on the card—viz. Mr. W.'s B. A. H. Killarney—but did not run. After one or two false starts, the race began in earnest, Mephistophiles taking the lead, Prince Alfred lying second, and Lady Don third. At the first hurdle Mephistophiles' rider came off and was dragged, but he soon got clear of his horse, and though somewhat hurt about the shoulder fared better than was expected by those who were looking on. After the first hurdle Prince Alfred led, but on coming to the second, he swerved, and his rider was nearly thrown. Lady Don, which had lain second, came up and leaped the hurdle, and kept the lead during the rest of the race—leaving out of count, of course, Mephistophiles, who after his rider's spill continued the course himself (omitting the hurdles, however) and came to the winning post about the same time as Lady Don. In rounding into the straight Deer-foot was second and Prince Alfred third, but the latter afterwards took the second place, and came in second, Deerfoot lying third, Cassumbhoy fourth, and Silver Grey fifth. As to Lady Don she won pretty much as she pleased, all the others being far behind. The time occupied was 2 min. 18 sec.
SECOND RACE.—"The Western India Turf Club Handicap."—50 G. M. 2 miles. Forced for winners at 5 G. M. for each race won. Optional to losers at an entrance of 10 G. M. 5 G. M. F. for not standing the Handicap. Nominations of losers to be sent in by 8 A. M., and the Handicap to be declared by noon the day before the Race.
For the Race three horses entered—viz. H. H. Aga Khan's G. A. C. Khusro, Syed (9 st.); (Capt. Joy's nomination of) Capt. Kerwan's C. A. H. Coeur-de-lion, Calton (12 st. 7 lbs.); and Hajee Abdool Wahab's C. A. H. Raby, Mr. Rizzack (9 st. 12 lbs.) Khusro we believe was the favourite, though some betters had made high offers on Cœur de Lion notwithstanding the heavy weight he had to carry. After the start Raby took the lead for a few moments, Khusro being second, and Cœur de Lion third. In coming into the straight Khusro took the second place, and the horses continued in this order over the greater part of the course, cantering at first but letting out gradually afterwards. The next change noticable was when the horses emerged from the back of the haystacks, Cœur de Lion being then close upon Raby and gaining steadily upon him. Raby soon fell into the rear, and the race between Cœur de Lion and Khusro became an interesting one. In rounding into the straight Cœur de Lion was close upon his antagonist, but as the race drew to a close, it was apparent that the weight he bore was too much for him, and he was the subject of a good many expressions of sympathy on the part of the spectators. Khusro won by about two lengths, Raby lying close behind Cœur de Lion. Time 3 min. 56 sec.
THIRD RACE.—"The Galloway Plate—Rs. 150 from Mr. Rizzack, and Rs. 150 from the Fund, with an entrance of 5 G. M. 1¼ mile.
The following three horses had entered for this race—H. H. Aga Khan's B. A. G. Jairam, Syed (8st. 9 lbs); Mr Walford's B. A. G. Upas, Mr. Rizzack (8 st. 9 lbs); Mr. Williams' B. A. G. Lottery, Calton (9st. 3lbs.) Upas' led at starting, Jairam running second, and Lottery third. Lottery soon took the second place, and before passing behind the haystacks was close upon Upas also. On re-appearing these two horses were about neck, and neck and Lottery shortly had the lead, keeping it to the last, and winning the ace easily by several lengths over Upas. Tim 2 min. 57rec.
FOURTH RACE.—"A Hack Handicap"—Rs. 200 from the Fund. ½ mile. Entrance 2 G. M.
Six horses started for the race. They were—Captain Stack's G. A. H. Shamrock, Owner, (11 st.); the B. A. H. Tiger (nominated by Mr. Douglas). Aboo (10 st. 7 lbs.); Mr. Sinclair's B. A. H. Highlander, Owner (10 st. 7 lbs.); Capt. Ahmed Abdoola's B. A. H. Banker, owner (10 st. 7 lbs.); Mr. H's. Aus M. Mary, Imam (11 st. 7 lbs.); and the G. A. H. Braham (nominated by Mr. Ali Abdoolah), Hackney (11 st). When the horses first came in sight Braham had the lead, Shamrock being second, and Banker third. Shamrock afterward's drew to the front, but Braham again took the lead and came in an easy winner, Banker being second, Shamrock a good third, and Highlander fourth.

BOMBAY GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

THE ordinary monthly meeting of the Bombay Geographical Society was held in their Rooms, Town Hall, on Thursday, the 16th January 1868, at 5 P. M.
Present—Commander G. T. Robinson, Vice-President, in the chair; The Honourable George Foggo, Vice-President; Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., F. R. G. S.; J. Burgess, Esq. F. R. G. S., M. R. A. S.; Cursetjee Furdoonjee Paruck, Esq.; Homji Cursetji Dady, Esq.; J. Firth, Esq., Members: and Lieut. Henry Morland, F. R. A. S., F. R. G. S., Honorary Secretary.
The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.
J. Macdonald, Esq., and F. W. Pickering, Esq., were, after ballot, declared members of the Society.
Several donations to the Library were announced, for which the best thanks of the Society were voted. Among the several letters read were the following:—
1. From Alex. Gibson, Esq., acknowledging with thanks Secretary's letter intimating his election as a member of the Society.
2. From Captain W. A. Baker, R. E., Acting Under-Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, forwarding donations for the acceptance of the Society.
3 From C. Bernard, Esq., Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, transmitting for the use of the Society the publications applied for by the Secretary.
4. From Captain W. A. Baker, R. E., Acting Under-Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, conveying the resolution of Government directing the Chief Engineer, Presidency Division, to supply the maps called for by the Society.
5. From W. E. Frere, Esq., ex-President of the Society, acknowledging £100 remitted to him in June last for commmissioning an artist with the execution of his portrait, and expressing his readiness to render every assistance in his power to carry out the Society's wishes with regard to Mr. Premchund Roychund's grant.
6. From H. E. Jacomb, Esq., C. S., Under-Secretary to Government, General Department, forwarding copy of an extract from the proceedings of Government, on the subject of the geological action on the south coast of Kathiawar, and requesting to be informed if data were available with the society for the formation of tables for the Runn similar to those for Bombay given in para. 11 of Colonel Walker's letter, and also what period of the year they would pronounce unsuited for the prosecution of tidal observations on account of the prevalence of continuous strong winds from one quarter.
Captain Morland then reported for the information of the Society that on the 24th of December last he addressed a letter to the Chief Secretary to Government requesting him to move His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council to assign to the Society the room below the Library of the Asiatic Society, vacated by Col. Worgan, Inspector-General of Ordnance and Magazines, on account of the removal of his office to Poona. He added that the room the Society now occupied was sufficient for their requirements, but still from its situation in an obscure corner of the Town Hall it was not a desirable room for a public Society. He trusted that Government would be pleased to respond favourably to the Society's appeal, as the room he had applied for was in every respect more eligible.
The Secretary then submitted to the Society the following plan of the proposed Anglo-vernacular Index of Indian geographical names prepared by the sub-committee appointed for the purpose.

Plan of a proposed Index or List of the Geographical Names in India, in Vernacular and English Spellings, with Memoranda Geographical, Etymological, Antiquarian, and Statistical.
The Committee of the Geographical Society of Bombay appointed to prepare a Vernacular and English Index or List of the principal places, rivers, mountains, &c. in India, have agreed on the following statement of the outline of a general plan to guide them in the formation of the proposed Index, and to enumerate the particulars it might properly include.
2. The object of the list is primarily *geographical* and *etymological*, but the Committee hope information may be placed at their disposal to enable them to make it also historical and statistical. They do not contemplate the compilation of a gazetteer, but such an index will form an essential preliminary and basis for a full gazetteer of India,—a work of which the want is becoming greatly felt.
3. The Committee therefore consider that a full Index of the kind ought to embrace the following:—
1. Names of all towns, villages of any size or note, railway stations, &c., with the taluka and district or state in which each is situated, and its longitude and latitude.
To this it seems desirable to add, where known, the population; name of the river or stream on which each is situated; altitude above the sea-level; the dates and names of founders; the etymology of the name; the Sanskrit or ancient name; and notes of connected events, peculiar products or manufactures; places of note, temples, commemorative pillars, &c. in their vicinity, with references to fuller descriptions already published.
2. Names of the talukas or divisions in each district.
With the area, chief town, and population.
3. Shrines and places of pilgrimage, with notes of the objects of adoration or pilgrimage, dates of fairs, &c. and precise locality.
4. Rivers, their rise, course, and confluence or debouchure; lakes, with their size or area and products; hot springs, with their temperature.
5. Mountain ranges with average heights; peaks with their greatest altitude; hill forts, with notes of events connected with them and their present condition.
6. Valleys, plateaux, &c. having particular designations, with notes on their peculiarities.
7. Tribes and peculiar sects, with notes of their habitats, castes, race, peculiar deities, occupations, &c.
The notes alluded to under the above heads are not intended to be lengthy, and in few cases need extend to half a dozen lines, but generally may be restricted to one or two: whilst all detailed information collected might be preserved by the Geographical Society for reference.
4. If this plan can be well filled up, the proposed list will include as many as possible, if not all, of the names on the maps of Rennell, Arrowsmith, Allen, Walker, and Keith Johnston, and in the roadbooks, with many others in addition. It would thus be of considerable extent, and require a large amount of patient labour, besides the collection of much information that has never yet been brought together from the many districts of so vast a country.
5. The forms in which the Committee propose to compile the names are twofold. 1st Every name must be given in the characters of the vernacular or vernaculars of the district in which it occurs, and in the language to which the name belongs. Thus purely Muhammadan names must be given in Urdu, and in the characters of the Hindu dialect of the place; and Hindu names in the form or forms used by educated Hindus of the vicinity, whether Hindi, Bengali, Panjabi, Kashmiri, Sindhi, Kachhi, Gujarati, Marathi, Uriya, Telugu, Tamil, Malayalim, Singalese, or Burmese; but, for convenience in printing, it may be found best to use the Devnagari alphabet for all the Sanskritic dialects at least. To guide in deciphering the various characters, and prevent mistakes in printing, each name should be followed by its transliteration into Roman characters according to a uniform alphabet. This will be of special value in all manuscript lists sent to the Committee. And, as the alphabet of Sir Wm. Jones, as now written by the Royal Asiatic and other Societies and by most Orientalists, is familiar to many, the committee would employ it for this purpose, and prepare alphabets of the different Indian languages for the use of those who may assist them. The Committee would gladly have availed themselves of the spellings in published vernacular maps and books, but have found, in the best of these, instances of transliteration from common English spellings, and therefore cannot depend upon them as trustworthy, even for those districts for which they are able to obtain such aid; and they recommend that the vernacular orthography of the names be collected afresh, together with other information. 2nd, Besides the vernacular, the English spellings in common use and on the Trigonometrical Survey maps will be given; and both the English and Vernacular forms will be so arranged that, either being known, the name will be at once found in its alphabetical place in the Index.
6. To these the Committee hope to be able to add any peculiar forms of Indian names found in the best-known historical and descriptive works on India, such as the writings of Orme, Dow, Elphinstone, Grant Duff, Mill, Wilson, Thornton, Montgomery, Martin, Rennell, Hamilton, &c., also the Greek and Sanskrit ancient names so far as they have been identified by Lassen, De Saint-Martin, Cunningham, &c.
7. As to the modes of spelling, it is well known that the Indian Universities and Oriental Scholars are in favour of writing names as transliterated from the vernacular orthography, whilst popular feeling is probably averse to any change in the prevalent variety. This List or Index interferes with neither further than to bring them together. By giving the names in native characters their etymologies as well as pronunciation will be much better preserved than by any mode of transliteration alone on any system whatever; and no name will be entered whose vernacular spelling has not been obtained. The transliterated spellings will serve as a check on typographical errors; and the ordinary spellings will make the list generally useful to all Europeans, especially to such as are not thoroughly acquainted with the geography of the country, and will adapt it as an index to all maps of India.
8. Considering the nature and extent of the work, the Committee,—whilst they would gladly prepare forms of the returns required, with instructions respecting the particulars to be entered, &c., and systematic alphabets for transliterating the various languages so as to prevent mistakes and confusion, and whilst ready to do their best in compiling and editing the information placed at their disposal—feel that they must be mainly dependent upon fresh information from each locality. And, believing as they do, that with adequate assistance such a List or Index would be of permanent value to all connected with this country, they recommend the Geographical Society to bring the matter before the Government of Bombay, with the request that the Committee and Society be afforded that assistance in procuring the desiderated information, which Government alone can afford by obtaining the services of its officers in the Revenue and Educational departments and others, in collecting the vernacular names and other required particulars from the various districts of the Presidency; and that the Government of Bombay graciously use its influence in obtaining for the Society similar assistance from the other Governments of India.
JAMES BURGESS.
BHAU DAJI
VISHVANATH N. MANDLIK.
J. P. HUGHLINGS.
HENRY MORLAND.
R. S. SINCLAIR.
J. SCORSIE.

The above plan having been approved of by the Society it was unanimously resolved to recommend it to the favourable consideration of Government, with a request that the Society might be afforded the assistance it required in procuring the necessary information, and otherwise in forwarding the labours of the Committee to complete the Index for the Bombay Presidency; and that Government be requested to commend it to the favourable notice of the Governments of other Presidencies. There being no further business before the Society the meeting adjourned till next month.

DR. FOGERTY'S CLAIM AGAINST COWASJEE JEHANGEER READYMONEY FOR FEES AND PROMISED REWARDS.

THIS case came before the Hon. Sir Joseph Arnould at the High Court on Friday afternoon, when there appeared for the plaintiff Mr. Marriott and Mr. Dunbar, instructed by Mr. Judge; and for the defendant Mr. McCulloch, Mr. White, and Mr. Green, instructed by Messrs Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile.
Mr. Marriott, in commencing to open the case for the plaintiffs, said this was an action by Dr. Fogerty, who was a well-known physician in Bombay.
His Lordship—Eh? Is he entitled to be called physician?
Mr. Marriott—Perhaps not, my Lord; he is a member of the College of Surgeons. The suit was to recover Rs. 79,920 for medical attendance on Cowasjee, including a promise of Rs. 5,000 from Cowasjee and of Rs. 50,000 from Heerjee Jehangheer Readymoney, a brother of Cowasjee. Mr. Marriott having stated a brief sketch of the case, the following issues were raised:—
1. Whether the amount claimed in the plaint or any, and if so, what part thereof is payable by the defendant to the plaintiff?
2. Whether the defendant in this suit has not paid to the plaintiff before this action was commenced all that he was entitled to claim in the cause of action in the plaint alleged?
3. Whether the defendant in fact ever promised as in the second paragraph of the plaint alleged?
4. Whether, if so, there was any consideration for such promises binding on the defendant either in law or in equity?
Mr. Marriott then proceeded to state the facts of the case in detail. He said that on 13th February 1865 Cowasjee Jehangeer Readymoney, who was well-known to his Lordship and every other person in Bombay as being one of the richest Parsees in the place and a gentleman of considerable standing in his class, was exceedingly ill—in fact at the point of death. Up to that time he had been attended by Dr. Giraud who had actually given up all hopes of Cowasjee's recovery, and every preparation had been made for his death. There were, he believed, certain services performed by the Parsee Priests previously to the death of a member of that caste, and he believed he would be able to show that the priests had been in attendance in defendant's house for the purpose of performing these ceremonies, and that there was every expectation of his immediate death. Under these circumstances, his client had received the following letter from Jeewanjee Heerjee, eldest son of Heerjee Jehangeer Readymoney:—
—"My dear Fogerty, we want you soon to-day as my uncle Cowasjee shown his wish to-day to make your medicine, therefore Papa and old Mama request you to come soon otherwise he change his mind mind again, therefore be soon as you can. He is same as you saw yesterday,—I am yours truly. (Signed) Jewanjee Heerjee, It had been in consequence of that letter that his client had gone to Cowasjee's house. That letter was without date, but there was a memorandum at the foot of the page in Dr. Fogerty's handwriting dated 13th February 1865, showing that it had been received on that date. In consequence of that letter Dr. Fogerty visited Cowasjee, and found him in the state he had mentioned.
His Lordship—Had Dr. Giraud ceased to attend Cowasjee at that time?
Mr. Marriott said he had. Dr. Giraud considered Cowasjee hopelessly ill and had practically ceased to attend him. When Dr. Fogerty visited Cowasjee he prescribed for him; and whilst he was writing out the prescription in the defendant's house Heerjee Jehangeer, who with the other members of the family was in a state of great anxiety and affliction on account of Cowasjee's state, came to Dr. Fogerty and promised ——
Mr. McCulloch—I object to that being stated.
His Lordship—Well, unless he is going to prove agency it cannot be stated.
Mr. Marriott said he would prove agency over and over again. He was only stating now what he would be able to prove. His client had written several letters to the defendant which certainly deserved to be answered—letters properly addressed as one gentlaman addressed a letter to another. Dr. Fogerty had even resorted to registered letters to secure that they would reach the defendant. While Dr. Forgerty was writing out the prescription Heerjee came to him and said "Cowasjee promises to pay you Rs. 5,000 if will make him sufficiently well to sit up and eat in eight days from this time, and that he will give you a further sum of Rs. 50,000 if you make him sufficiently well to be able to attend to business again." Of course that was a great temptation to Dr Fogerty, and would be to any man, to give his patient more than ordinary professional attention, and Dr. Fogerty——
His Lordship—Well, you know, the fact is that the members of an honourable learned profession ought not to require such inducements. They ought to do their very best.
Mr. Marriott—Be that as it may, Dr. Fogerty bestowed upon Cowasjee far more than the ordinary care and attention which is usually given by a surgeon to his patient.
His Lordship—In so far as he did that he might deserve reasonable additional remuneration; but I cannot think there was any legal consideration for a promise of this kind. It is a strange doctrine to me if it turns out in this way.
Mr. Marriott—Your Lordship has heard the very faint denial given to this promise in the framing of the issues.
Mr. McCulloch—I don't know what my learned friend calls faint. I shouted out that it was false.
Mr. Marriott—I think your Lordship will find that there has been an attempt made by the defendant in what I may say is not a very creditable way for him to avoid the performance of his promise. It would seem that a gentleman of some standing in Bombay who is one of the leading members of his class certainly declines to act honourably, for an honourable man would act upon his promise.
His Lordship—I have to consider this question legally. I was endeavouring to exclude any bias from my mind. Of course it gives me a very great bias against a medical man to see him press a suit of this kind unless I have legal authorities for it. It is quite against all professional feelings of the higher portion of the medical profession; but I will carefully exclude all considerations of that kind and guide myself exclusively by legal authorities on the matter.
Mr. Marriot—Your Lordship will hear the state which Cowasjee was in and the care and attention bestowed upon him by Dr. Fogerty, and you will I think be of opinion that his reward was well earned. There is no doubt that Cowasjee was restored from a state of threatened death by Dr. Fogerty's care and exertion
His Lordship—What was the disease or complication from which Cowasjee was suffering.
Mr. Marriott said Cowasjee had been in a very sad state—a state which an unprofessional man like himself could hardly describe.
His Lordship—You see I am acting both as judge and jury, and there are several questions I may have to decide. It is partly a medical question whether the happy result which ensued shortly afterwards was owing to Dr. Fogerty's skill or to some happy freak of nature. That might be one of the questions, and another question might be what is reasonable remuneration. And as to that again I must have medical evidence before me.
Mr. Marriott said Dr. Fogerty would be better able than him to describe the circumstances in which Cowasjee was, and he would be asked as to that in the course of his examination. The learned gentlemen than proceeded to say that Dr. Fogerty had attended Cowasjee, and the result of his care and attention was that within eight days from the 13th February Cowasjee was able to sit up in his bed and to take food, and on 12th March 1865 he had sufficiently recovered to take drives in his carriage. On that day the following letter was written to Dr. Fogerty by Heerjee:—

Sunday, 12th March 1865.
My dear Fogerty,—Cowasjee no change from what you have seen him he took morning drive, left at seven A.M. and returned at ½ past eight gave him both as you directed and now at 3 P.M. took him to drive. Though there is no emergency of your want but I wish very much if you come the better once to see if we could stop here longer and by your call assist as much to avoid his childish fun for awkward time to drive and soon climate is good enough only these two days this hard blowing of wind makes no harm I see I have sent for his bathing tub, will be in to-morrow so I shall take it much favor by your coming to Chimbore on your coming the only house of upper storry at right hand side the road is (directed to Turamba allow to make convenient, you will please arrange to once now at night a hire shigram no matter two horses or three hire men if you tell them to give you proper vehicle and horses to bring you safe and quick and take you back so you will come at your suitable time and convenient, I will order your tiffin with Alee and you can go back at 4 or 5 so you will reach back at 7 P. M. I will pay for the carriage we have none one for a week to give in your service so I must expect you tomorrow Monday any time during the day,—Yours truly, Heerjee Jehangeer.

Then on 1st April 1865 the defendant was sufficiently recovered to go to Khundalla, and stayed there a few days, and was advised to go to Mahableshwur for change of air, which he declined to do and returned to Bombay after twelve days, and then engaged in business. Before that he had been to Chimboa for a day or two. That being so his client had written to Heerjee demanding payment of the amounts promised. His client had not allowed the matter to rest, for when he had performed his part of the promise he had at once called upon Heerjee to pay and wrote on 19th April 1865 as follows:—
"My dear Heerjee, I find much difficulty in making a charge in my patient's case, after what you said to me—that if Cowasjee could sit up, he would give me Rs. 5,000, and you would add Rs. 50,000 more, you well know I do not state this from any sinister motive, but after what I have done for him and so far succeeded by the help of God and the sacrifice of my professional time and other practice (office) I

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think I cannot do better than leave the case to your and Cowasjee's judgment. If I am to make a charge I will do so. With every good wish for the welfare and future happiness of Cowasjee and family, yours most faithfully, William Keys Fogerty.

Then there was a reply from Heerjee, which he thought showed that there was an intention from the commencement to do his client out of his pay. That letter, which was also dated 19th April, said :—

"My Dear Fogerty,—I received your note of this day, stating Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 50,000 which I do not understand. I am sure neither I not told you anything of the kind but only this morning you spoke to me that you are in want of some coins. My reply was, simply, that you can make out your usual bill and will be paid your extra merit or anything of the kind will have to be considered when Cowasjee is getting all right. You may well know all matters, yours &c."

His client then wrote another letter on the same day, saying :—

My dear Heerjee,—I must give you time to think over your note. I never yet was accused of stating anything falsely. You must remmeber your own words to me before I took charge of Cowasjee that "as soon as he could sit up, if only in eight days he would give 5,000," and you said you would give 50,000. If this you contradict, my attandance ceases altogether with your family. With you I am bound for the end of the present year. With my best wishes in true friendship, your most faithfully.

Then on the 20th Heerjee receded from the position he had attempted to take up by his first letter on the 19th. He said :—

My dear Fogerty,—While I was engaged to some particular object with another friend and left with me to other friend when your note dropped in, I sent in hurry a salam in return, and on glancing note, I see nothing but some misunderstanding. To avoid all confusion and as friends, I think better for us to talk over the matter and do what is right and fair and pleasantly too for all parties than to right long and short. Let us talk and see what we can do, so you will be good enough to come. Come doctor sahib little sooner, as according to your advice, Mr. Vittar and Seitz is to come and meet you at 11 o'clock A. M., will oblige your do.

The last paragraph had reference to Dr. Fogerty leaving Bombay for Mahableshwur for change of air, and it had been arranged the Drs. Seitz and Vitters whould attend Cowasjee in Dr. Fogerty's absence. Dr. Fogerty went to Mahableshwur on 25th April, and while he was away the two doctors' attendance upon Cowasjee corresponded with him as to the patient's condition. Nothing particular occurred before the end of July or beginning of August, when Manockjee Cooverjee Dulal called upon Dr. Fogerty and requested him to make out his usual and ordinary bill for his attendance on Cowasjee. Dr. Fogerty, knowing very well the promise made to him, refused to do that and Manockjee left. In the month of August Heerjee and Hormusjee Shapoorjee Pattack came to Dr. Fogerty and repeated a similar request to make out his charges as against Cowasjee in the ordinary way making such charges as would be made against an ordinary patient. Dr. Fogerty protested against this and spoke to Heerjee and Hormusjee of the promises made to him, and said that he relied upon those promises as his recompense for his services; but they said it would be much better if he agreed to make out his bill in the ordinary way and trusted to Cowasjee's generosity to remunerate him in lieu of relying entirely upon his promise, and they represented that Cowasjee would make even a large present than that promised. Dr. Fogerty, much against his own judgment, at last was persuaded by Heerjee and Hormusjee and consented to make out his bill and charge, as they suggested, Rs. 15 a visit, without making any extra charge for the length of each particular visit. Relying upon that representation Dr. Fogerty sent in his bill on August 14, 1865, the amount charged being Rs. 6,000 odd. That sum did not of course represent anything like the proper remuneration which Dr. Fogerty was entitled to. He also charged Rs. 150 a day for the twelve days during which he was in attendance upon the defendant at Khandalla. That bill had been sent in under these circumstances, and that bill was now set up by the defendant against Dr. Fogerty making any further claim, and by which he says he has paid his ordinary charges.

His Lordship—What was the amount of the bill paid?

Mr. Marriott said the account had been paid. Rs. 3000 had been paid before 21st August, and the balance was paid soon afterwards. Shortly after 3rd September the defendant called in another medical attendant. Cowasjee, he believed, had requested Dr. Fogerty to give him morphia in order to produce sleep; but Dr. Fogerty did not consider it proper that Cowasjee should take that particular kind of medicine at that time, and declined to supply it, in consequence of which Cowasjee called in another medical man, and dismissed Dr. Fogerty. In September one or two letters were written by the plaintiff to the defendant demanding the amount due. On 11th October 1865 the following letter was written by the plaintiff to Cowasjee :—

MARIA HILL HOUSE, 11TH OCTOBER 1865.

MY DEAR SIR,—My professional connection having ceased with you I hand you the remainder of visits in your case. I consider I am entitled to ask of you an acknowledgment of my services rendered you in your very dangerous state when I was called in to attend on you; and whilst congratulating you on return of health, I must draw your attention to my last letter in meeting your wishes as represented to me by your brother Heerjee and Hormusjee Patuck and Ardarjee Dallal to make my fees as only ordinary, yet so every inadequate for the loss of time spent in each visit. I trust this suggestion will meet with your serious consideration.—I am, with best wishes, yours most faithfully,

WILLIAM KEYS FOGERTY.

And then in May 1866 the following letter was sent :—

BOMBAY, 6TH MAY, 1866.

MY DEAR SIR,—For months past I have patiently awaited your reply to my two last letters. I acceeded in good faith to your wish this your good brother Heerjee your Hormusjee Patuck, and Ardarjee Cooverjee Dallal, that if I made up my fees in usual way as to ordinary patients you then intended to make me some handsome recompense for the especial care and treatment I bestowed on you with such happy results and took you through so dangerous a state of illness as I found you in. Your medical advisers had despaired of your life, your good mother and family in the greatest grief, whilst your caste people were making preparations to perform the last sad ceremonies usual in your religion. By the kind aid of Heaven I succeeded in soon restoring you to consciousness, and some time after to health. This is now more than twelve months since, and I have not had a line from you even to acknowledge the attendance, much less a thank for all that has been done for you by me.

Do you forget the endearing terms Papa when I used to enter your presence—that you were sorry you had done nothing for me, the interest you then took in my childrens' welfare, and what you contemplated doing for them. You must forgive me for recalling all this to your notice, but duty to them and myself oblige me. I leave earnest all I ask for and feel confident Cowasjee Jehangeer Readymoney is not the man who could or would neglect a sacred duty he owes to him who neither spared time, thought, or talent to benefit him and restored to life. Awaiting a favourable acknowledgment, and with the assurance that I am at all times ready to be of service,—Believe me, ever yours, most faithfully.

WILLIAM KEYS FOGERTY.

His Lordship—That is much like the letter of a man who having sent in his claim for professional attendance at professional rates asks for some extra recompense. It might be proper for the defendant to give that out of a feeling of gratitude; but what legal claim is there, especially coupled with the previous note, where he mentions a promise of Rs. 5,000 by Cowasjee and another of Rs. 50,000 by Heerjee.

Mr. Marriott said it was reasonable to suppose that Dr. Fogerty, after having been persuaded in that way, would write a letter of that sort. He apparently assumed to a certain extent that he was to be recompensed by Cowasjee.

His Lordship said it might be asked on the feeling of generosity; but it was not a legal claim, and they were how in a Court of Law.

Mr. McCulloch said that Cowasjee would certainly have made Dr. Fogerty a present, but now after Dr. Fogerty had been threatened to take Cowasjee into the Police Court he would not do so.

Mr. Marriott—I do not know when Cowasjee is in the habit of making his payments; but my client certainly waited for very considerable time.

His Lordship asked whether there was any answer to the letter of 16th May.

Mr. Marriott said no reply had been received, and on 19th July Dr. Fogerty wrote :—

BOMBAY, 19TH JULY 1868.

MY DEAR HEERJEE,—I send you the pills not hearing from you. I now ask how you are in health. Have you done anything in my case of fees and reward promised with your brother Cowasjee. I am beginning to get anxious about this affair, and trust nothing is wrong. The mail is expected, and what am I to say to Miss Fogerty who thinks all has been made right and satisfactory between me and Cowasjee. To save myself if I do not soon get a satisfactory settlement I shall be compelled, however reluctant and unpleasant to all parties, to consult my solicitor, as I cannot submit to such treatment any longer. It looks very much as if this has been a preconceived scheme to humbug me out of my fees.—Believe me, yours faithfully,

WILLIAM K. FOGERTY.

The Court adjourned till Saturday morning.

On the sitting of the Court on Saturday

His Lordship said—I wish to ask Mr. Marriott if he has any authority for the maintenance of a suit of this kind by a surgeon. I know there is an authority as far as physicians are concerned.

Mr. Marriott said surgeons and physicians stood on a different footing altogether.

His Lordship—My difficulty would rather be this. That a surgeon has a right to recover at the average professional remuneration there is no question; but he is bound to give his best skill and exertion as far as mere skill is concerned. If his time is occupied beyond the average amount no doubt he can charge for that by an additional fair rate of remuneration. But as far as he is concerned it appears to me a surgeon is bound to give his best skill at the average rate of remuneration. He is somewhat like the seaman in the Seaman's Case, who was bound to give his best exertions for the safety of the ship during her voyage. That is the kind of case as it appears to me; but you have not found any express authority?

Mr. Marriott said he had not found any express authority on the matter.

His Lordship said he was only speaking of the claim of Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 50,000. Even supposing more than ordinary skill it did not appear to him the case could be sustained, because it appeared to him that a professional man was bound as far as skill was concerned to give his best skill for the ordinary remuneration.

Mr. Marriott said the case was that Dr. Fogerty had not only given his professional skill, but had given more than ordinary care and attention. It was impossible to know the case until his Lordship heard Dr. Fogerty.

His Lordship—If the services were extra-professional that may be a different matter.

Mr. Dunbar referred his Lordship to a recent case reported in the Law report on 2nd May.

Mr. White said there was one question they would raise, and that was supposing the promise to have been made, it being made, according to the case of the plaintiff, when the defendant was in extreme illness, a question might be whether the patient at that time was in such a frame of mind as to be a free agent in making any promise.

On this question the following issue was then raised :—

Whether, even if there were considerations binding on the defendant, the promise under the circumstance s can be held binding on the defendant?

His Lordship said that he thought it would be impossible to fix upon Cowasjee the legal liability of the two promises made by Heerjee.

Evidence was then adduced for the prosecution.

William Keys Fogerty examined by Mr. Dunbar, stated —I am a member of the College of Surgeons of London. I have been in practise in Bombay for many years. I was for many years medical adviser of Heerjee Jehangeer Readymoney, elder brother of the defendant, and shotly before this I brought him over a very severe illness for which he gave me Rs. 20,000. That was not by any contract. I had on one occasion attended Cowasjee Jehangeer before February 1865. It was either in 1864 or 1863. His illness did not last long, and I was his sole attendant in that illness. I first saw Cowasjee in 1865 on 13th February. In consequence of a letter I received written by the son of Heerjee I attended upon Cowasjee. The carriage came for me. I had seen Cowasjee on the day previously at the request of Heerjee. When I entered the reception room of Cowasjee's bungalow on Cumballa Hill, and Heerjee said this was done in anticipation of Cowasjee's death, it being the custom amongst Parsees that a dead body should only be carried over earth. I found Cowasjee in a cold sweat and sinking fast. His feet and hands were wrapped up in cloths. He had been suffering from gout, and was then suffering from fever and consequent exhaustion. All his family were in the sick room. I was told he was taking a solution of morphia *ad libitum*. His attendant was directed to give the solution to him as often as he wished. He was then under the influence of morphia, and I attribute a good deal of the sweat to the skin trying to throw off the poison. I explained to those around his risk if he was to be allowed to go on taking the morphia. He was then in a very great danger. I wrote a prescription in the reception. Before I commenced my prescription Heerjee said "Cowasjee wishes you to pay him every attention possible, and that if I were fortunate enough to get him to sit up in eight days he would give me Rs. 5,000 over and above my fees." He also said "I asked Cowasjee 'Why, is that all; you must give Rs. 50,000 when you get well,' and, said Heerjee to me, I will see that you get it." My reply to him was, "I think, Heerjee, your Rs. 5,000 and Rs 50,000 perfectly safe for I don't think your brother will live." My fears were strengthened by the fact that the change of the moon was at hand, and his having already been in fever for four and twenty hours. The remuneration was often a subject of conversation between myself and Heerjee. Heerjee often said "now you have got the gold bird, take care of him and you shall be well rewarded." Cowasjee had made out his will, which amounted to a crore and sixty lakhs. When I visited him in the evening the family wished me to remain with him all night, but I said I could not do so on account of my family. I continued in attendance upon Cowasjee continuously for about twice a day till I went to Mahableshwur about 21st April. I sometimes attended three times a day, and Cowasjee kept a shigram purposely for me. I call these attendances special, when I was obliged to leave my house and see everything done for him. I did everything for him a woman could do. I was obliged to put him into his bath, and do other duties of a nurse. He would not take any food unless it was given to him by me. These offices which I performed to him were not of course part of the ordinary duties of a medical attendant. I did more for him than I would have done except for a friend or for love. Of course I expected the extra remuneration for the loss of time in my office and of other patients. I would not have done this extra work had it not been for the promise of the extra Rs. 55,000. On many occasions Cowasjee said he had not done much for me but would do more. He said a bungalow of Byramjee was to be sold, and that he would give me that bungalow that I might remain at Malabar Hill close to him. He asked me to go and look at the bungalow, which I did. I did not mention the Rs. 5,000 or Rs. 50,000 to Cowasjee. I thought myself quite safe with Heerjee's guarantee. Cowasjee improved rapidly under my treatment. On the sixth day he was so well in spirit that Heerjee said "now doctor, get him to sit up and eat something and earn your Rs. 5,000." Cowasjee was then sitting on a couch. I gave him soup or "coonjee" with my own hand. I ordered him a swing bed, and used to rock him myself, he was so afraid of anybody else. I rocked him until he would fall asleep, which sometimes took half an hour. Before a month Cowasjee was able to go out driving in an open carriage. On 12th March Cowasjee was at Chimboa, ten miles from Bombay, on the Trombay Road. Cowasjee had gone there by my advice for the benefit of his health, and stayed two days. He travelled in his own carriage. During the time I was in attendance upon Cowasjee I took cases for consulation in my surgery, but refused all cases which would require visitation, because I considered myself bound to Cowasjee. I know that Cowasjee was attending to business in the beginning of August. The witness then gave evidence in support of the facts stated by Mr. Marriott in his opening speech.

After the mid-day adjournment,

His Lordship, after saying that he was afraid that the plaintiff could not legally demand more, advised the parties to see if they could not come to some arrangement out of Court.

With this object the case was then adjourned till Monday.

The case was again called on shortly before the midday adjournment on Monday, when

His Lordship asked if any agreement had been come to in the matter.

Mr. McCulloch said he was requested to state that his client had been communicated with, and was most ready to accede to the suggestion thrown out by his Lordship, and to make a present to Dr. Fogerty. But before doing so his client wished him to make a few remarks with reference to the matter, that his Lordship might understand the circumstances. The remuneration which has already been made to Dr. Fogerty had been on a scale which——

Mr. Marriott—Perhaps before my learned friend addresses the Court I should ask the Court to ascertain what the defendant's views are.

His Lordship—I presume they have been communicated.

Mr. Marriott—No my Lord, we have not been communicated with as to what amount is to be given, or whether it is to be left in the discretion of Cowasjee.

Mr. McCulloch—We did not intend to make any communication to the other side. We will mention to the Court what the present is to be. It is not to be a compromise.

His Lordship—We shall leave the communication to pass in the ordinary way by counsel before the Court is addressed, and when the offer has been made on the one side, and accepted on the other, the Court will be told what the compromise is.

Mr. McCulloch—I decline to make any compromise at all.

His Lordship—Do you mean that on the suit being withdrawn you are ready to make a certain payment?

Mr. McCulloch said that Cowasjee, as between himself and the Court, proposed to make a present.

His Lordship—If you will make it to the Court by stating it to the counsel on the other side.

Mr. Dunbar—I do not see why Cowasjee should say he would communicate with the Judge, and not with the counsel.

Mr. Marriott—I do not understand as yet that my learned friend has come with any promise at all.

His Lordship—It appeared to me that having sent in a bill in the usual manner, for the usual charges, in a legal point of view he was thereby stopped from demanding more, but I also intimated that as his attendance was, so far as the evidence had gone, of a very unusual description, and the benefit derived from that attendance, upon the plaintiff's statement, appeared to have been very considerable, and as the defendant was a person of great wealth, and well-known liberality, I threw it out that Cowasjee should consider whether he would not in addition to the remuneration and usual charges which were contained in the bill sent in by Dr. Fogerty make some present by way of remuneration to this gentleman for his extra services. I think the better plan would be, if Cowasjee intends to accede to that, that it should be intimated in the usual way to the counsel on the other side, and then I am prepared to hear any statement.

Mr. McCulloch—We object to treat. We take it in this way, that we cannot agree to any other terms than these, for Dr. Fogerty has no claim at all. We will state the terms to your Lordship.

His Lordship—I must decline to become the promisee.

Mr. McCulloch—We are perfectly willing to accede to your Lordship's suggestion, and promise to tell your Lordship the present. We will mention the amount to your Lordship.

Mr. Dunbar—Well, perhaps you will do that to counsel first.

Mr. McCulloch—We propose to give Rs 5,000.

His Lordship—Well, I think it is quite ample.

Mr. McCulloch—On condition that before we make the present that very improper and insulting letter be withdrawn and apologised for.

His Lordship—No doubt it ought to be.

Mr. McCulloch—We then propose to make the present. That is the reason why we refuse to negotiate. It will be a promise of a present. With regard to the amount of remuneration already paid to this gentleman it has been extremely handsome. As your Lordship is aware the fee charged by the first physicians in this city is for the first visit Rs. 15, and for every subsequent visit Rs. 10. That is the highest charge that Dr. Fogerty himself has ever made. He has been paid on this occasion, not that amount, but 50 per cent. more. For every visit he has charged and been paid Rs. 15, so that he has been paid extra beyond the usual charges. And again your Lordship may be aware that it is the practise for the first physicians in Bombay to enter into agreements by which for a sum very much less than Rs. 500 a year they undertake to devote the whole of their time and skill to any patient during the whole year so far as it may be required, but instead of giving him only Rs. 500 for a whole year, Cowasjee has given him for six or seven months Rs. 6000, a thing unprecedented in Bombay. And in addition to that sum it must be mentioned that he had a very handsome present made to him, namely, a house at Mahableshwur, worth Rs. 700 or Rs. 800, which he was allowed when his health was not very good. For the twelve days during which he was at Khundalla he received Rs. 150 a day, besides a bungalow which he had at his disposal, so that altogether the money payments which have been made to Dr. Fogerty for his attendance from February to September have been on a scale of extreme munificence. Notwitstanding that, in acceding to the suggestion of your Lordship, Cowasjee is perfectly willing to make Dr. Fogerty a further munificent present of Rs. 5,000. But that must not be as a compromise; and it must be on the distinct understanding that there is first of all an apology for this letter, and also that the suit be dismissed and with costs. Of course Mr. Cowasjee does not propose to take back the money which he is making as a present, but only asks your Lordship to award nominal costs. I do not ask my learned friends to assent if there is the slightest impression on their part that they have a scintilla of a claim. If they think so, we will go on with the case, and we say that what we do is out of munificence, and if Dr. Fogerty's advisers are under the impression that there is a shadow of a legal claim, we cannot consent to any compromise whatever.

His Lordship—That is quite in accordance with the intimation I threw out the other day, and I think it perfectly right and reasonable that that most discreditable letter, a letter disgraceful to any attorney of this Court, and in regard to which I think it my duty to call the attention of the Chief Justice —that that letter must be withdrawn. The next stipulation I think is that the suit should be withdrawn without liberty to bring a fresh suit, and that having been done, there remains the present of Rs. 5000, which certainly is a present accordant with the well known liberality and munificence of this native gentleman, and with anything that could be reasonably expected by the plaintiff in this suit. If these terms are acceeded to it appears to me the compromise,—we cannot call it a compromise—the arrangement, is one which redounds greatly to the honour of Cowasjee Jehangeer Readymoney. And I think it would be highly incumbent upon the plaintiff, with due regard to his own character, to his own proper feeling, to accept these terms at once. With regard to the solicitor, he is an officer of the Court, and can be dealt with by the Court, and I shall certainly feel myself called upon to direct that that improper letter be withdrawn—a letter threatening proceedings in the Police Court, without foundation, as the writer must have known to be without foundation—a most disgraceful letter. The stipulation being that that letter be withdrawn, and thr suit withdrawn without the power to bring anothe suit on the same cause of action, the plaintiff as advised will accept this munificent offer from Mr. Cowasjee Jehangeer Readymoney.

Mr. Marriott—With reference to the letter, I must say——

His Lordship—I am sorry that counsel have to defend such a letter.

Mr. Marriott—I would call the attention of the Court to the fact that there was a very conciliatory letter sent before this one.

His Lordship—The correspondence of the plaintiff himself was conducted properly, and it was not till he put himself into the hands of a solicitor of this Court that this impropriety was departed from, and to an outrageous extent which I have never witnessed on the part of any solicitor of this Court since I sat in this Court as a Judge. I wish to say no more about that letter, and if Mr. Judge is properly advised, he will say no more about it. It must be withdrawn.

Mr. Marriott—I understand my client to accept the terms to withdraw the suit; but it would be a condition that it be inserted in the decree that the Rs. 5000 should be paid upon this promise. We cannot——

His Lordship—On the honour of counsel, which is never impeached, and which is never found wanting, Mr. McCulloch makes this offer; and I have no doubt that the highly respectable solicitor Mr. Peile, who has instructed him, will give an undertaking that it shall be paid.

The following order was then drawn up by the Court —"Suit to be withdrawn, without liberty to bring a fresh suit on the same cause of action, and on this being done Mr. Cowasjee Jehangeer Readymoney undertakes within a month from this date to make an additional remuneration to the plaintiff of Rs. 5000 in consideration of the extraordinary nature of his services."

Mr. McCulloch asked if his Lordship would fix the amount of costs.

His Lordship—I will say nothing as to costs.

Mr. Marriott—The solicitor feels your Lordship's remarks very much.

His Lordship—I daresay he does.

Mr Marriott—But the letter was written under certain instructions.

His Lordship—I am quite willing to say this. I am not aware of having had brought to my notice since I have been sitting here that Mr. Judge has ever been guilty of indicting similar letters, and I trust he never will again.

Mr. Marriott—That was written under instructions, and every letter from a solicitor——

His Lordship—There are certain instructions which a lawyer knows from his own self-respect should not be complied with. I should rather have thought it was an action of the lawyer than of the client from the previous correspondence.

The Court then adjourned.

The following is the letter referred to above :

SIR,—As you have not had the politeness to send any reply to my private note to you of the 16th November last, I am instructed by my client Dr. Fogerty to demand from you the immediate payment of the sum of 75,040, which is made up of the following three sums, namely, Rs. 17,040 for two hundred and eighty-four professional visits, each of which at the request of yourself and your family lasted at least four hours beyond the usual time, and during which also at the request of yourself and your family my client personally operated upon you and superintended the treatment which eventuated in saving you from the death which in the opinion of your relatives and previous medical advisers was impending over you when you summoned my client to your aid; the sum of Rs. 8,000, the amount which you promised to pay my client if he so far restored you to health within eight days as to put you out of any danger, which he effected as is proved by the fact of your being now alive; and the sum of Rs. 50,000, the amount which you promised to pay my client if you eventually so far regained your health as to be able once more to attend to business, which he also effected, as is proved by the fact of your having been able to attend to business at the time when you dispensed with his further professional attendance.

I am further instructed to say that unless you pay the above amount within three days from the service hereof my client will forthwith and without further notice commence legal proceedings against you in the High Court of Bombay to recover the amount due to him, or in the Police Court of Bombay for cheating, or in both for the said purposes respectively as he may be advised by the counsel learned in the law.—Yours obediently,

G. S. JUDGE, Attorney at Law.

Bombay, 7th December 1868.

We have been requested to publish the following letter sent by Mr. Judge to Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile :—

DEAR SIRS,—I am instructed by my client the plaintiff abovenamed to withdraw the letter written by me, under my said client's special instructions to your client, the defendant abovenamed, bearing date 7th December 1866, your client having undertaken to pay mine Rs. 5,000 (five thousand rupees) and my client having withdrawn his suit.

With reference to Mr. Justice Arnould's remarks on the said letter made this day, I consider it due to myself to say that when I was first instructed by my client to apply to yours for payment I wrote to him as you know the very polite letter of the 16th November 1866, and it was not until that letter had remained unanswered for twenty-one days, and my client had urged me to write a letter containing a threat of a prosecution for cheating, and I had tried to persuade him from inserting such a threat in the letter of demand, and he had told me that he had been induced by that which according to his instructions amounted to false pretences to send in a bill and accept payment for ordinary care and attention, and as I advised him had thus precluded himself from recovering for extraordinary care and attention, and he had told me that he was prepared to carry his threat of a criminal prosecution into execution,—that I consented to write the letter of the 7th December 1866, which my client has now withdrawn, and I did not send it until the draught of the said letter had been approved of by my said client.—Yours truly,

G. S. JUDGE.

Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND AND PEILE,

P. S.—The draught of this letter has been approved of by my said client.

COWASJEE JEHANGHIER READYMONEY, ESQ., Bombay.

THE BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY.

A MEETING of the shareholders of the Bombay Reclamation Company (in liquidation) was held at the offices of the liquidators on Monday after noon, "to receive the accounts made up to 30th November 1867, in terms of clause 155 of Act X. of 1866." There was a good attendance.

Mr. Henry Maxwell proposed that Mr. Jas. G. Smith (one of the liquidators) should take the chair, and this was seconded by Mr. J. Greig, agent of the liquidator of the Asiatic Bank.

Mr. Smith suggested that Mr. P. E. Bendir might be asked to preside, but Mr. Bendir declined.

Mr. Smith took the chair, and first read the advertisement calling the meeting, and then the following report of the liquidators :—

LIQUIDATORS' FIRST REPORT.

THIS meeting has been called in accordance with the requirements of Act X. of 1866 section 155. It will be remembered that the resolution for winding up the Company was passed on 3rd November 1866, and confirmed on the 17th idem. At the latter meeting the liquidators and the committee of shareholders were appointed. The books and accounts, together with all cash, were taken over from the secretaries and treasurers on the same day. One of the first duties of the liquidators was to provide funds to meet the large amount due to contractors for work done previous to the Company's going into liquidation, and in order to do so, it was found necessary to make a call of Rs. 200 per share. The call has been paid up to 30th November on all shares except one, on which the amount due has been since received.

AGREEMENT WITH GOVERNMENT.—At the extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders, held on the 15th December 1866, the arrangement entered into with Government was fully explained by Mr. Cassels, the Chairman of the meeting, and it is sufficient therefore now to state that after several meetings with Colonel DeLisle, the Consulting Engineer for Reclamations, and the solicitor for Government, the details were definitely settled, and the agreement was signed by Government and the liquidators. The agreement bears date 8th of August 1867.

DEBT TO GOVERNMENT.—By the agreement first mentioned the Government were to have a mortgage over the whole of the Company's landed property as security for the debt due to them, which at that time amounted to Rs. 13,34,139-6-8 on the 30th November. When the accounts now before the shareholders were closed, it had been reduced to Rs. 7,48,537-6-0, including interest, and since that date it has been further reduced by about Rs. 58,000. On 30th August last application was made to Government for permission to offer the Malabar Hill property for sale by public auction, the amount thus realized to be paid into the treasury to the credit of the company; contrary to the reasonable expectations of the liquidators, however, they were informed that consent could not be given to the sale of any portion of the land until the mortgage to Government had been executed. Owing to circumstances over which the liquidators personally had no control, there was great delay in the preparation of the said mortgage, but it was eventually signed and registered on the 25th January last.

DEBT TO MR. COWASJEE JEHANGHEER.—To enable the liquidators to settle with Mr. Cowasjee, Government consented to release a certain portion of the land mortgaged to them, and on the security of this property the liquidators have been enabled after many delays, to borrow the sum of 2½ lacs of rupees for the purpose, at the rate of 11 per cent. per annum.

The liquidators entered into this arrangement to avoid the possibility of their being compelled to make a heavy call sufficient to pay off all the Company's liabilities.

MR. MERWANJEE FRAMJEE'S CLAIM.—Some time previous to the Company's going into liquidation a suit was instituted by Mr. Merwanjee Framjee Pandy for upwards of 17 lacs of rupees, the price of land said to have been purchased from him. This case was a most intricate one, and it was thought desirable to compromise the claim for reasons given hereafter. Mr. M. H. Scott placed himself in communication with Mr. Merwanjee, and after considerable trouble, Mr. Merwanjee agreed to accept the sum of Rs. 2,35,000, of which one lac was contributed by the Asiatic Banking Corporation. The payment, however, is contingent on Mr. Merwasjee handing over to the Company 4,50,000 square yards of land, with a good marketable title. The land is now being surveyed, and the conveyances are under examination.

COMPROMISE WITH THE ASIATIC BANK.—It became the duty of the liquidators, in compliance with the resolution passed by the shareholders, themselves in general meeting, to carry out the details of the compromise offered by the Bank. In consequence of an order of the High Court, which was obtained by a small number of shareholders, restricting the liquidators from entering into any agreement with the Bank without the Court's sanction, it was necessary for them to endeavour to obtain it. They found it impossible, however, to do so as long as the claim of Mr. Merwanjee Framjee remained unsettled, and as the liquidators were convinced that the offer of the Bank was an exceedingly favourable one for the Company, the matter was closed as before mentioned. It was also necessary to pay Rs. 942, the amount of the legal expenses of the gentlemen who opposed the compromise. The difficulty thus settled, the consent of the Court was at once obtained, and the terms of the Bank accepted. The liquidators are sure that whatever may have been the general opinion of the terms of compromise when proposed, the shareholders must now feel convinced that it was an exceedingly favorable one for the Company. Remarks have been made as to the impropriety of the liquidators allowing the Bank to pay the sum of Rs. 1,750 to the shareholders direct and not through them. The liquidators did endeavour to obtain payment from the Bank, which would have enabled them to liquidate all the Company's debts, but the Bank positively declined to accede to their request on the ground that one of the terms of the compromise was that the "liquidators of the Asiatic Banking Corporation shall be at liberty to make over to the liquidators of the Bombay Reclamation Company 1,000 shares, to be cancelled, and shall pay Rs. 1750 per share, or in that proporiton to all the remaining *shareholders*," and as the liquidators had no power to alter the terms as sanctioned by the Court, they were compelled to give way. The terms of the compromise having been complied with the Company obtained a release on the 23rd November 1867.

LANDED PROPERTY.—The landed property of the Company now consists of—

	Square yards.
Government right of wastage over 41,927 square yards at Malabar Hill out of	1,90,462
Government right of wastage over 1,17,981 square yards at Chowpaty out of	1,25,400
Reclaimed at Do.........	66,250
Girgaum...............	18,258
Colaba, C. Furdoonjee...	5,364
Do. foreshore reclamation..	34,234
Do. haif reclaimed... ..	10,293
Do. unreclaimed	30,457

DISPOSAL OF LAND, MALABAR HILL.—It is the intention of the liquidators to offer that portion of the Malabar Hill property, which is not subject to right of wastage on part of Government, for sale by public auction. (Measures 1,48,475 square yards.) Mr. R. Proctor Sims, the Company's Engineer, has marked off the land into 17 building plots, averaging 3,000 to 4,000 square yards each, nine of which have houses on them.

COLABA PROPERTY is a very valuable asset of the Company, which cannot fail to be improved by the completion of the B. B. & C. I. Railway terminal stations.

CHOWPATY LAND.—The greater part of this land cannot be disposed of until the Railway line has been completed, Government having the right of wastage.

The reclaimed portion has been surveyed by Mr. Sims for building sites (into 8 building sites), and from their near proximity to the 50 feet road, which is to be constructed along the foreshore, they ought to be very valuable.

GIRGAUM STORE YARD.—It is the intention of the liquidators to endeavour to dispose of this property with as little delay as possible.

WORKSHOPS, &c.—The range of shops with tools and machinery has been purchased by the G. I. P. Railway Company for the sum of Rs. 1,36,406, which has been assumed on 30th November as at credit of the Company in account with Government, as will be seen on reference to the published statement.

ELEPHANTA PIER

Was purchased by Government for the sum of Rs. 70,000.

FLOTILLA.—Since the Company went into liquidation, 2 steamers have been sold for Rs. 45,000 each, and 21 barges for Rs. 3,16,000 in all. 15 erected, and 14 unerected barges, are still on hand.

PLANT AND STORES.

The plant and stores, when the Company went into liquidation, was valued at Rs. 18,08,065-12-2. (Plant Rs. 11,89,146-8-10, Stores Rs. 6,18,919-0-4.) Up to the 30th November 1867 sales had been made to the extent of Rs. 7,47,316-14-2. (Sold to Government Rs. 3,75,916-3-8, For cash Rs. 3,71,400-10-6.)

STAFF.—The staff has been considerably reduced, and a further reduction would have been made, had it not been found impossible to cancel engagements or make satisfactory compromises. The pay of the staff now amounts to about Rs. 4,000 per mensem. The services of several could be dispensed with, or their places supplied by others on smaller salaries, but it unfortunately happens that they have written engagements.

The liquidators trust that the progress thus far made will be considered by the shareholders as satisfactory. In the earlier stages of the arrangements the liquidators had the advice and assistance of Mr. M. H. Scott and Mr. Cassels in the extremely difficult negotiations which had to be conducted with Government. Since their departure for Europe, the cares devolving on the remaining liquidators have been numerous and harassing, but they have to acknowledge with thanks the good will with which the committee of shareholders have always been ready to advise them, and they have also to testify to the able and zealous services of Mr. James Dickson, Mr. R. Proctor Sims, and the assistants both indoor and outdoor. In reference to the committee, it may be proper to remark that no provision was made at the time of their appointment for any remuneration, and the liquidators would suggest that the shareholders might now state whether they are willing to allow of fees being granted, as it is no light matter for gentlemen in their position to spare the time that is required for coming to committee. Several of those appointed are either no longer in Bombay, or are no longer shareholders, and the only three now remaining on the committee are Mr. H. G. Dunlop, Mr. Donald Robertson, and Mr. E. D. Sassoon, and the liquidators submit that it would be of advantage to strengthen this committee, and they suggest the appointment of Mr. Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia, who is now the largest shareholder of the Company.

(Signed) JAMES G. SMITH,
JAMES RANKEN,
Liquidators.

[The statements of receipt and disbursements from 18th Nov. 1866 to 30th Nov. 1867 has already been published in the columns of this paper.]

Mr. George Blain—Mr. Chairman, I should like to ask a few questions as to the accounts made up to 30th November 1867. With regard to the "expenses of the liquidation—commission to 30th June, salaries and office expenses to 30th November, Rs. 76,472-8 4"—I shall be glad to know whether that includes the expenses of the Engineer's Department and the Store Department, and likewise the pay of the officers in these departments, or whether it refers simply to the staff and the expenses at the head office, and the commission of the liquidators.

The Chairman—The particulars of that item the liquidators will be very happy to give, but when we mention that Mr. Blain himself made up the accounts of the Company it will be seen that he cannot possibly be asking those questions for information's sake. If it is the desire of the shareholders we shall answer them, but Mr. Blain knows perfectly well what all those items consist of.

[The Chairman read a statement of the details of the item referred to, a copy of which has not yet been furnished to us.]

Mr. Blain—That statement does not include the expenses of the Engineer's Department and of the Store Department. Now I certainly fancy that all the expenses of the liquidation should be included in that item. I do not see elsewhere any item as to the expenses of the Engineer's Department, or of the Store Department, and I naturally conclude that they have been put under the head of "General reclamation, —Settlement for work done previous to going into liquidation," (Rs. 3,76,168 3-10.) It is all very well for Mr. Smith to say that I made up the accounts, but I do not think you will find my name appended to them. I have signed former accounts, but I have certainly not signed these. Now, I should like to ask under what circumstances did you pay Messrs. Crawford and Co. a sum of Rs. 10,000 as commission on sale of 400 shares in 1864. Will you be kind enough to explain that, Mr. Smith?

The Chairman—Messrs. Crawford & Co. were instructed by the directors of the company to sell a certain number of shares by auction—400 shares. These shares when sold by auction realized Rs. 1,26,00,000. No arrangement had been made by the directors as to the commission to be paid to Messrs. Crawford, and the smallest commission they ever charge is a half per cent. They claimed Rs. 63,000 for the sale of the shares, and probably had the matter been pressed they might have recovered the full amount. The compromise for Rs. 10,000 was considered a very favourable one, and though it may seem a large amount to pay, yet it should be remembered that no arrangement had ever been made by the directors with Messrs. Crawford & Co., and that the auctioneers had to pay Rs. 500 for the use of the room for about an hour.

Mr. Blain believed that Messrs. Crawford & Co. had had no responsibility in connection with the sale, though it was usual when things were sold in that way that the auctioneer bore a certain responsibility.

The Chairman said the question had never been raised, as to what the degree of Messrs. Crawford and Co's responsibility had been.

Mr. Blain—Perhaps you will be good enough to read the resolution of the directors as to the amount—Rs. 5,000 I think it was—to be paid to Messrs. Crawford and Co. in connection with this sale. I think that was the arrangement made by Mr. Scott, who put the matter into Messrs. Crawford's hands.

The Chairman—Mr. Blain is mistaken in his statement. There was no resolution of that kind.

Mr. Blain—Well, I believe Mr. Scott as Chairman of the company addresse a letter to Messrs. Crawford and Co. It comes to the same thing.

The Chairman—I decline to answer that question.

Mr. Blain—You decline to answer? Now, Mr. Smith, under what circumstances did you pay Messrs. Scott, McClelland and Co. a sum of about Rs. 6,450 as compensation for loss of their appointment as Chief Engineers to the company?

The Chairman—We did not pay Messrs. Scott McClelland & Co. a sum of Rs. 6,450 for loss of their appointment.

Mr. Blain—I say, about.

The Chairman—It was not paid.

Mr. Blain—I believe there is such an entry. I shall be glad to know.

Mr. H. Cleveland—Before going on I beg to say that I think the liquidators should give all the information in their power. They have had notice that these questions would be asked, and I do not think it is quite fair to answer "We did not pay Rs. 6,450,"—which looks as if it was likely they had paid Rs. 6,449. I think every information should be given to the shareholders.

The Chairman—The liquidators are most happy to give every information to the shareholders. Their only reason for hesitating is that they do not care to give information to Mr. Blain about things which he knows perfectly well already.

Mr. Cleveland—But the shareholders don't know.

Mr. Blain—I am a shareholder in the company, and I think I am entitled to have an answer to these questions.

Mr. Ranken (one of the liquidators)—I should like to ask how long you have been a shareholder.

Mr. Blain made a remark which was inaudible to the reporters, but which induced Mr. McClelland to call him to order, and to suggest that he should be required to retract what he had said.

Mr. Campbell (of Messrs. Finlay, Campbell & Co.)—These questions should be read out, and the meeting should be asked to decide which of them should be answered. I think they are just put for the purpose of giving vexation to the liquidators. There are those, I believe, who think the liquidators have done their best, and that they have had a hardt ask before them; and though there are some who—like Mr. Blain I understand —have only recently become shareholders and are not of that opinion, yet I think it is due to the other shareholders and to the liquidators that the sense of the meeting should be taken as to whether those questions in their entirety should be answered in detail or not. I believe we should go on till twelve to-morrow in this way.

Mr. Blain—I think, with regard to any question I may put to you as liquidators, I have a right to be answered.

The Chairman—You asked whether the sum of Rs. 6,450 had been paid to Messrs. Scott McClelland & Co. as compensation for loss of appointment, and I gave a simple answer that it had not.

Mr. Blain—I shall put a simple question then. Mr. Scott occupied a bungalow belonging to the Company—

The Chairman—Yes.

Mr. Blain said it had been arranged, also, that a certain monthly rent should be paid for it, as, he thought, some of the resolutions and records would show. He believed, further, that a bill had been sent in for Rs. 6,450 in respect of that rent, but that the debt had been cancelled; and he thought that altogether there had been an unauthorised expenditure of nearly Rs. 20,000 on that bungalow. The particulars of this matter would be found in the correspondence.

The Chairman—When the Company went into liquidation Messrs. Scott, McClelland & Co. made a claim for loss of appointment, not mentioning any sum. The matter was brought before the committee of shareholders, and it was agreed that they were entitled to some remuneration, but a doubt was expressed as to whether the liquidators would be legally justified in making an allowance, and the solicitors of the company on being referred to thought it could not legally be made. A sum of Rs. 6,450 was retained out of the salary of the engineers in respect of the rent of a house on Malabar Hill which was occupied by Mr. Scott from April 1865 ta November 1866, but which he considered he was entitled to occupy rent free; Mr. Scott having gone to England it was manifestly unjust to retain the amount out of his firm's salary; and taking all the circumstances into consideration it was agreed with the concurrence of the committee of shareholders to return the amount mentioned to Messrs. Scott, McClelland and Co., they waiving all claim to compensation.

Mr. Blain believed Messrs. Scott, McClelland and Co. had simply been monthly servants, and had not been engaged under any agreement; and he considered that the sum of Rs. 6,450 had not been legally paid to them.

Mr. Henry Maxwell—That matter having been sanctioned by the committee appointed by the shareholders we can't enter into it.

Mr. Blain asked to be allowed to proceed without interruption. He thought that under the circumstances every information should be afforded.

The Chairman—We have answered as to the facts.

Mr. Blain—But there is a resolution on the subject. (After a pause.) You decline to answer? Then, I would next ask, under what circumstances did you pay Mr. George Whitley a sum of Rs. 4,000 as compensation for the loss of his appointment?

The Chairman—Mr. Whitley was permitted to go to England on leave of absence. He returned on the 10th October 1867, and received one month's notice, terminating his connection with the company on the 30th November. He was clearly entitled to his pay (Rs. 2,000 a month) for October, and one month's pay was given in lieu of notice.

Mr. Blain—But, I think, if you will allow me to refresh your memory, Mr. Whitley received due notice before he left England that his services would not be required.

The Chairman—Mr. Whitley did not receive notice. The liquidators wrote to Mr. Scott asking that he should arrange with Mr. Whitley not to return to India, but being in ill health he omitted to do so.

Mr. Blain—But do you think the shareholders should be held responsible for any such *laches* on the part of the liquidators? For my part I do not think they should. Then, under what circumstances did you pay Messrs. Finlay, Campbell & Co., a sum of about Rs. 30,000, which had been previously paid by them to Messrs. C. D. Young & Co. for extras, &c., for the locomotives supplied by them?

The Chairman—Perhaps Mr. Ranken will answer this. I was not a liquidator then.

Mr. Ranken—There was no sum of Rs. 30,000 remitted to Messrs. Finlay, Campbell and Co., but there was a sum of Rs. 25,000.

Mr. Blain—But I see down amongst the "contingent liabilities" a further sum of Rs. 26,000.

Mr. Ranken—But that is not a remittance. What sum of Rs. 30,000 do you refer to? for I do not see any such sum in any of the accounts of Messrs. Finlay, Campbell & Co. A sum of Rs. 25,006 was remitted, but there is still a balance of 2,475 due. There is a sum of £2,95 entered to the Company's debits for extras, but as this is less than the unremitted balance it cannot be said that we have got remitted for the extras. It is, however, stated among the contingent liabilities as a sum we have to remit.

In answer to a further question by Mr. Blain, Mr. Ranken said he was not aware of any such claim for Rs. 30,000 as Mr. Blain mentioned. There was a claim for £941, as balance due to Finlay, Campbell, and Co., for extras, which had still to come on for consideration.

Mr. Blain thought there were some resolutions passed by the directors and some correspondence with Messrs. Finlay, Campbell and Co.

Mr. Ranken—You have asked whether there was Rs. 30,000 remitted to Finlay, Campbell and Co., and I have answered that Rs. 30,000 was not remitted.

Mr. Blain—You say, then, that this sum of Rs. 30,000 due for extras, &c., for the locomotives is not to be or has not been paid?

Mr. Campbell—Whatever has not been paid, I hope as a partner of Finlay, Campbell & Co. will be paid.

Mr. Blain—I appeal to you, Mr. Chairman, against these interruptions.

Mr. Campbell—I stated it for the information of the meeting.

Mr. Blain—You can speak after I have finished. (To the Chairman) Have you any objection to produce the directors' minutes, and copies of letters to Messrs. Finlay, Campbell & Co., with regard to Messrs. C. D. Young & Co.'s claim for extras, &c., for the locomotives?

The Chairman declined to produce them.

Mr. Blain—Under what circumstances did you pay the liquidators of the Asiatic Banking Corporation a sum of about Rs. 900 in respect of law charges in re-compromise with the bank?

The Chairman said these law charges had been incurred by the shareholders of the company who opposed the compromise of the Asiatic Bank. To save time Mr. Acland had applied to the Asiatic Bank and the money had at once been re-paid by them.

Mr. Blain—Do you think that amount is fairly charged to the company? If you do, I disagree with you.

The Chairman—That amount is explained in the report of the liquidators.

Mr. Blain—Under what circumstances did you pay a sum of Rs. 8,000 to Dr. Muncherjee Aderjee, formerly a contractor in the employ of the company?

The Chairman said there had been a dispute regarding some measurements, and had Muncherjee gone into the High Court he would in all probability have recovered the full amount of his claim. The Rs. 8,000 was considered a very fair compromise for the company.

Mr. Blain—Was that certificate signed by the engineer to the company?

The Chairman—It was paid on the recommendation of the company's engineer.

Mr. Blain—I understand it was recommended by Mr. Sims then?

The Chairman—Yes.

Mr. Blain—Well, I believe Mr. Sims is in England. Have you any objection to state the monthly rent charged by Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co. for the office occupied by the company?

Mr. Blain—But what was the rent paid for the whole office?

The Chairman—Rs. 500 a month.

Mr. Blain—I believe it was also occupied by the Port Canning Company and the Mazagon Company?

The Chairman—For about a month. The office which was let for Rs. 500 a month has since been let for Rs. 650 a month, and Rs. 500 was not too much for the portion occupied by the Bombay Reclamation Company.

Mr. Blain—Well, considering that there were three companies which would bring it up to Rs. 1,500. I should like to have possession of a building in Elphinstone Circle to let a little place at that rate it would pay very well. Under what circumstances does an item for interest on land purchased appear in the accounts made up to 30th November 1867?

Mr. Blain—I believe, Mr. Smith, there are agreements on record in the office with regard to the purchase of land by which the company are not liable for interest. If they are lable there certainly must be some fault on the part of some one connected with the company, I should like to know on what side. I believe the documents were all handed over to the company's solicitors, and I shall be glad to know how the conveyances were delayed so long.

The Chairman—It is quite impossible for me to explain how the solicitors of the company took so long to prepare the conveyances. It is known to any one who had had to do with the sale or purchase of land in Bombay that an enormous time is occupied in getting the conveyances prepared.

Mr. Blain—I believe the land was purchased in 1864 or 1865, and I think there was time enough to have the conveyances made up long before the company went into liquidation. I do not see that the company should be held responsible for the shortcomings of either liquidators or solicitors or any one. I do not think that would be at all fair. Then under what circumstances were six barges sold to Government through Mr. Ruttonjee Bomanjee for rupees nine thousand each?

The Chairman—Mr. Blain is wrong in his question, for no barges were sold to Government through Mr. Ruttonjee Bomanjee. These barges were sold to Ruttonjee Bomanjee for Rs. 9,000 each. They had frequently been offered to Government before for a higher sum, but they were declined. We would be very glad if we sold all our barges to Mr. Ruttonjee Bomanjee at the same rate.

Mr. Blain—I believe you offered them to Government for about Rs. 12,000 each?

The Chairman—Well, then, you know a great deal more about it than I, for we never received any such offer.

Mr. Blain—I say you offered them to Government for Rs. 12,000.

The Chairman—I frequently offered them for Rs. 10,000.

Mr. Blain—I had intended to ask what commission was allowed to Mr. Ruttonjee Bomanjee for the sale of the barges, but I need not ask the question as you say they were sold to Mr. Ruttonjee. Under what circumstances were a piece of land and sheds, at the back of the storeyard, Girgaum, rented, and the use of a Punching Machine given to Mr. Ruttonjee Bomanjee for the small sum of rupees one hundred and twenty five per mensem?

The Chairman explained that Mr. Ruttonjee Bomanjee had been building iron tanks at the back of the storeyard, and paid a monthly rental of Rs. 125. The punching was not Mr. Ruttonjee.

Mr. Blain—Don't you think at that time there was a great demand for punching machines, and that machine could have been sold for a good price, and at the present time it is scarcely saleable. Why were some iron plates sold to Mr. Ruttonjee Bomanjee allowed to remain in the storeyard for some months without payment?

The Chairman said some few iron plates were sold to Mr. Ruttonjee, at a cost, he thought, of about Rs. 400. They had got a much higher price from Mr. Ruttonjee than they could get from anybody else, and the plates were allowed to remain in the yard for a short time, and when he paid for them he took delivery.

Mr. Blain—I think, Mr. Smith, if my memory serves me right the storekeeper brought this to your notice on more than one occasion.

Mr. Ranken—It is quite a customary thing in Bombay to allow things to lie till delivery is taken.

Mr. Blain—But I think they were bought for cash. Under what circumstances did the liquidators enter into an arrangement with Mr. R. P. Sims, whereby he is allowed to perform other duties than those connected with the company, and at the same time be allowed to draw his full salary and live in a company's house rent free?

The Chairman—Mr. Sims was granted permission to do other work, for occasionally he found his time not fully occupied, and because it effected a saving to the company of Rs. 250 a month. According to the new arrangement, he cannot undertake any work without reference to the liquidators, and is now bound to provide a staff of surveyors for any work, and the company is bound to provide Mr. Sims with a house.

Mr. Blain wanted to know how that saving was effected. He believed Mr. Sims was on full salary and lived in a bungalow belonging to the company rent free.

The Chairman—He pays the clerks and draughtsmen in the office.

Mr. Blain—I do not see the necessity in the engineer's office for so many clerks and draughtsmen. Have you any objection to produce the correspondence relating to Mr. Sims, as well as his stamped agreement with the company?

The Chairman (having produced the agreement) asked if Mr. Blain wished him to read it?

Mr. Blain said if he was allowed he would read it.

The agreement was then handed to Mr. Blain, and he was proceeding to read it out, when

Mr. McClelland said he would like to know if the meeting wished to hear the agreement read.

Mr. Bendir thought it should not be read, and proposed that it be not read.

Mr. McClelland seconded this proposal, and on the question being put to the meeting, no one expressed a desire to have the document read.

Mr. Blain said he believed the substance of the agreement was that Mr. Sims was to be allowed Rs. 1,000 a month, house rent, and medical attendance. He would now ask under what circumstances Mr. James Dickson was allowed to draw full salary from the Company; and at the same time to perform duties connected with the Port Canning and Mazagon Reclamation Companies?

The Chairman—When the agency of the Port Canning Company was established in Bombay Mr. Dickson was permitted by the Directors to undertake certain duties connected with it. He has latterly also been allowed to devote a portion of his time to the affairs of the Mazagon Company. The interests of the Company have most certainly not suffered from the extra work undertaken by Mr. Dickson. When Mr. Whitley's connection with the Company ceased Mr. Dickson undertook all his work and has done it to the entire satisfaction of the liquidators. It is a saving to the Company Mr. Dickson's undertaking other works as he could hardly be expected to remain in its employ on the salary which he receives.

Mr. Blain—Now, as to the Mazagon Company?

The Chairman said Mr. Dickson received no pay from the Mazagon Company. If the liquidators found that the Company was suffering from these other duties, the arrangement would be discontinued.

Mr. Blain wondered how one man could undertake the work of three companies.

Mr. Campbell—If I am in order might I ask what the duties consist of in regard to the Port Canning Company.

The Chairman—He has to look after the transfer of shares and receiving calls.

Mr. Blain—And correspondence?

The Chairman—Yes, a little correspondence.

Mr. Blain—I believe a great deal of his time is taken up by the Mazagon Company's affairs. Has any steamers belonging to the Company ever been lent to any one for a pleasure trip? (Laughter.)

The Chairman—I really cannot tell you.

Mr. Blain—Perhaps Mr. Ranken, who has been a liquidator much longer than you will tell us.

Mr. Ranken—I am not aware.

Mr. Blain—I believe one was lent to Mr. Anthony Morris, the agent to the liquidator of the Asiatic Bank. The steamers were not insured I believe?

The Chairman—The steamers have been sold and paid for.

Mr. Blain—But were they insured at the time of the trip?

The Chairman—The steamers were not insured.

Mr. Blain—In the event of any accident happening to the steamer when it was on the trip who would have paid for it? (Laughter.) Have you any objection to produce the registers of shareholders, stock ledger, and a list of shares transferred from the 9th to 17th February 1868?

The Chairman produced the register, and read the list of shares transferred between the 9th and 17th instant.

Mr. Blain regretted to have taken up so much of the valuable time of the meeting, with matters, too, which to some of the shareholders might have seemed of small importance. There were several other things he had wished to bring forward; and it had been necessary to bring the small matters forward to prove that there were something which he certainly could not understand. (Laughter.) He was a poor man, as it were, to act against the large, rich, and influential firm of Ritchie, Steuart, and Company; but for what he did not care one single snuff. He was here as a shareholder, and he considered it to be his duty to bring forward any transactions which might appear unreasonable. He had been informed that many of the shareholders of the Company were against him; but when they heard both sides they would say that he had performed his duty. It had also been said that he had no right to publish the letters. If such a feeling existed he could only characterise it as one of the greatest misfortunes in Bombay that many people were afraid to bring forward such things. Everything which he had done had been brought before the public under his own signature, and if he had committed himself the liquidators had their remedy in a Court of Law. If he had put forward any charges which could not be substantiated, the liquidators would only have been too glad to have put the matter into the hands of their solicitors. He had only stated the questions which had been put at this meeting. If the questions had been satisfactorily answered, he would have been most happy to propose a resolution that the liquidators had performed their duty well, but he considered that some of the questions had been most unsatisfactorily answered. It had been spread abroad, by whom he knew not, that the sending of these letters was done simply with the intention of threatening the liquidators in order to affect a compromise. If such had been stated by any one he must emphatically deny it in the presence of them all; and he could prove that immediately after sending the letters be tendered copies to be published. He was not a speaker, but there was still a small matter to which he would like to refer, and that was as to his reasons for having sent in these questions. On Tuesday morning last he had applied to be allowed to take a copy of the list of shareholders, which one of the liquidators declined to produce, saying that he must send in an official application. In consequence of a report in the share market he had thought it better not to enter the offices of the Company again. He believed that an order was issued in the office by the liquidators that if Mr. Blain appeared in the offices of the Company the clerks were not to give him any information, and that if they did the penalty thereof would be instant dismissal. He thought it would have been better for the liquidators not only to let him see these books but also to have allowed an inspection of any other books which he might have asked for. He would now propose that the accounts of the liquidators, as made up to the 30th November, be not received.

The Chairman thought it only right to explain that Mr. Blain had not applied to the liquidators to see the register of shareholders, but had asked for a copy of it, and it was impossible to give him a copy at the time. After that, the liquidators had heard nothing more about the matter. With regard to the threat which Mr. Blain said the liquidators had made as to the dismissal of clerks who gave him any information, he (the Chairman) need hardly say that the liquidators had never authorised any such threat. (Applause.)

Mr. Blain—I think I asked to be allowed to see the register of shareholders.

Mr. Ranken—I was the liquidator to whom you applied, and I certainly understood you to ask to have a copy of the register. I knew it would take some time to give you one, but I told you that if you wrote to the company you would have a copy.

Mr. Henry Maxwell said there had been a good deal of questioning going on, and he thought there was no use for any more. Most of the shareholders could form their own opinion as to the reason why those questions had been asked, and he would therefore simply move that the report of the liquidator sand the statement of accounts be received and adopted.

Mr. McClelland seconded this motion.

Mr. Cleveland said the liquidators had certainly undergone with great good humour a very searching examination, and the questions which had been put to them had been answered on the whole more satisfactorily than he had been led to expect they would be. (Hear, hear.) Some of those questions, however, had not been very satisfactorily answered, and it seemed to him that the chief point calling for consideration was the expense of carrying on the liquidation. As to the reasons for which the questions had been put, he had nothing to do with that. He appeared for Mr. Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia, who held half the shares in the company, and who was also a mortgagee to the extent of 2½ lakhs in respect of property of the company; and it was therefore a matter of great importance to Mr. Ardaseer that the company should be liquidated in as economical a manner as possible. Now, the expenses seemed to amount to about Rs. 4,000 monthly, and he thought from the way in which the liquidation was going on and the little progress made in it, that this Rs. 4,000 should have been reduced long ago. The answer was made that there were many engagements which had been entered into before the liquidation of the company began, and which had to be carried out. But he did not think that was quite satisfactory. He thought compromises might have been made, and he had heard from one source that compromises *could* have been made. But it had not been attempted to make them, and he did not think this was very satisfactory. He would like to see the liquidation carried on on the most economical scale. There were no debts now, and the only thing therefore was to nurse the property of the company so as to turn it to the greatest advantage. He did not think the liquidators should force sales, but that the property should be kept on till a fitting opportunity occurred, and then sold. He was not a shareholder himself, but he had had shares transferred into his own name in order that there might be no objection to his appearing at this meeting. He had written also to Mr. H. G. Dunlop, a member of the committee with whom the shareholders were to consult,—asking him for information on certain points, particularly as to what were the details of the item —"Commission, salaries, and office expenses Rs. 1,30,000," in the published statement of receipts and disbursements. Now, the shareholders were called upon to receive or reject the accounts of the liquidators, and it appeared to him therefore that they should be furnished with the fullest information in connection with the liquidation. He wished to ascertain whether the liquidation had been carried on in the most economical manner possible, but he was unable to say from the accounts he had examined whether it had been or not. In the same letter to Mr. Dunlop he also enquired whether the property to which the item of revenue—"Rents Rs. 25,252-13-10"—referred was worth nursing any longer and whether it should not be sold as soon as possible. Unless the shareholders knew what those items were composed of it was impossible for them to say whether they should ask the liquidators to sell the property or to hold it on till better times. The reply he had got from Mr. Dunlop was to the effect that Mr. Ranken had informed him it would be utterly impossible to furnish the details referred to before Monday, and that if Mr. Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia called at the office the liquidators would give him all the information they could. Although it was suggested in that letter that Mr. Ardaseer might call at the office of the liquidators, he dared say the liquidators would have allowed him (Mr. Cleveland) to go as well. But that was not what he wanted. He wanted the particulars that they might be well considered out of the office. And he thought it was right that the shareholders should have those accounts. Therefore, without expressing any opinion as to whether the accounts should be received or not, he would propose that the meeting should be adjourned. He might mention, further, that the places of some of the liquidators appeared to be vacant. The liquidators were Mr. M. H. Scott, Mr. Tracey, Mr. Aspinwall, Mr. Ranken, and Mr. Smith. Mr. Scott, Mr. Tracey, and Mr. Aspinwall were not in India, and the Act provided that when any vacancy occurred amongst the liquidators, through death, resignation, or "otherwise," the shareholders in general meeting would fill up such vacancy. He took it that vacancies had been created, not by death or resignation but "otherwise," by the absence of those gentlemen from Bombay. He would propose—

"That this meeting be adjourned to Monday next the 24th instant at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the office in Elphinstone Circle, and that in the meantime the report just read be circulated, and the liquidators be requested to prepare an account giving particulars of the following items in the liquidators' statement of receipts and disbursements from 18th November 1866 to 30th November 1867, viz.,

Rents	Rs. 25,252-13-10
Sundries	" 2,596-8-1
Law Expenses	" 17,395-13-4
Interest	" 4,900-10-2
Expenses of Liquidation	" 76,472-8-4"

The Chairman—Before Mr. Cleveland's motion is put I should like to explain that the accounts of the company have been published and in the hands of the shareholders for two months.

Mr. Cleveland—The accounts, but I ask for the particulars.

The Chairman—A statement of accounts as required by the Act has been in the hands of the shareholders for two months.

Mr. Cleveland—And I have read it over and over again.

The Chairman said the shareholders had never applied for any information whatever beyond what had been given. On the 10th February Mr. Dunlop forwarded to Mr. Ranken Mr. Cleveland's letter, but any one must know that such particulars as had been asked for took a long time to prepare. Mr. Ranken had worked exceedingly hard in preparing them, and a statement of the details of the item to which Mr. Cleveland in his letter had particularly referred had been prepared and had already been read over to the meeting.

Mr. Cleveland—But we could not very well follow them. And I wanted particulars also as to the property on which the rents mentioned in the accounts were paid.

The Chairman—All the liquidators are bound to do by the Act is to give a statement of the receipts and expenditure—which we have done.

Mr. Cleveland—I do not complain of the liquidators in the slightest degree. I believe they have done their duty.

The Chairman—But the liquidators complain that any additional particulars which are wanted have not been asked for before this meeting.

Mr. Cleveland—But that makes an adjournment all the more necessary.

Mr. H. Maxwell—Mr. Cleveland has said that he only represents Mr. Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia, who is no doubt a very large shareholder.

Mr. Cleveland—Excuse me, I said I was a shareholder too.

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Mr. Maxwell thought at all events that the general wish was that the meeting should not be adjourned.

Mr. Cleveland said that had yet to be seen.

Mr. Maxwell requested that his proposition (that the report and accounts should be received) should be put to the meeting.

The Chairman said the liquidators would be very glad if Mr. Ardaseer Hormusjee would join the committee of shareholders, and they were willing that all questions as to the sale of land should be referred to that committee.

Mr. Cleveland saw no necessity for a committee now. It was recommended, he observed, that the committee should receive something, but this was totally unnecessary. He thought the liquidators were quite sufficient for the purposes of the liquidation, and he would object to any vacancies in the committee being filled up. He did not see what the committee was to do. Suppose the liquidators consulted with the committee and they disagreed, what were they to do? It was useless. It was a shirking of responsibility. The committee would throw the responsibility on the liquidators, and the liquidators would throw it on the committee. With respect to the adjournment, there were one or two items in the accounts which he thought the liquidators should be very glad to have publicly and carefully looked into.

Mr. Campbell—I wish to ask if the liquidators are appointed by the shareholders only, or whether the creditors have something to do with it?

Mr. Cleveland—I can answer that. It is by the shareholders only.

Mr. Campbell—And is it subject to the approval of the Court?

Mr. Cleveland—No.

Mr. G. F. Rimington (solicitor to the liquidators) remarked that the spirit of the resolution which had originally been passed for the appointment of liquidators, was that the persons who were for the time being the members of the firm of Ritchie, Steuart, & Co. should be the liquidators; and until the shareholders expressly intimated that they had altered their intention in this respect, no fresh liquidator not connected with that firm could properly be introduced. The intention of the resolution by its form was perfectly apparent, the words being that Messrs.——"as representatives of the firm of Ritchie, Steuart & Co," should be appointed &c. A subsequent resolution appointing Mr. Aspinwall—who, he believed, had been supposed to be a partner in the firm, though this was a mistake,—to be an additional liquidator, indicated in fact the same intention, the object being to prevent the occurrence of any inconvenience to the company in case any of those gentlemen left Bombay. There were still two here—namely, Mr. Ranken and Mr. Smith. It had been considered that it would assist and relieve the liquidators very much indeed if a committee of shareholders was appointed, asin the case of several other large companies,—the Bank of Bombay being a notable example,—and he believed the liquidators were very glad indeed to have the advice and assistance of gentlemen acquainted with affairs in Bombay. They would be very glad, too, he believed, to have the assistance of Mr. Ardaseer, whose advice in regard to the sale of land was likely to be particularly valuable. But he would repeat that as the matter stood at present, the persons who represented the firm of Ritchie, Steuart and Co. were really the liquidators of the company.

Mr. P. E. Bendir seconded Mr. Cleveland's motion, observing that there was no reflection whatever passed upon the liquidators, but that it seemed to him, with reference to the report which had just been read but which on account of the noise in the street had been heard only imperfectly, the shareholders should have an opportunity of reading it carefully and of comparing it with the figures in the accounts. With regard to the property of the company he thought it would be more satisfactory to the shareholders to have a statement of the extent of each separate property and of the present income derived from it. At present the company had fourteen lakhs of liabilities to pay, but the shareholders did not know the extent of the property from any estimate which had been given to them.

The Chairman said that whether the accounts were received by the shareholders at this meeting or not, the liquidators would be most happy to publish the detailed statements. He did not see, however, why the accounts should not be accepted now.

Mr. Bendir—Simply because we have not seen the particulars.

After a few more words,

Mr. Rimington said he did not think it necessary that these accounts should be adopted at all. The liquidators had laid before the meeting a very careful report, and on a few days' notice had given all the information which they thought they could be required to supply. He thought they had done all they could be asked to do, and had done it as men of business and done it well.

Mr. Cleveland said the meeting had been called for a particular purpose—viz., to receive the accounts. As to the liquidators' report it had taken him quite by surprise. He had never heard anything at all about it.

Mr. Rimington—I did not speak of the report but of the accounts.

Mr. Cleveland—Are we to pass the accounts, do you wish us to accept the accounts on your recommendation, without enquiring into them? If we are here for the purpose of receiving them we must enquire into them and understand them, and I must say—and it is not my own fault—I do not understand them. I ask you to put it to the meeting whether we should adjourn or not, but I don't wish for one moment to pass any reflection on the liquidators.

Mr. Bendir thought the Chairman had the power to adjourn the meeting of himself.

The Chairman said he would take the sense of the meeting.

Mr. Campbell did not understand that there was any objection to all the items in the detailed accounts being published; and this seemed to be the object of the proposal made by Mr. Cleveland. At the same time he did not know that it was usual to publish the items of accounts such as those, or that it would be a good precedent to make—a precedent which other companies would like to see established. He believed the accounts that had been published were fuller than was usually the case, and the liquidators had made a report in addition.

On the motion and amendment being put to the meeting there appeared to be 10 votes for the former and 13 for the latter. Mr. Cleveland's proposition was therefore declared carried. Mr. Campbell suggested that it should be recorded in the minutes that the liquidators themselves had not voted.

The meeting then separated.

THE NEW FINANCE MINISTER.

(*The Indian Daily News, Feb. 17.*)

Though we are not in a position to affirm, as some people do, what may be the policy of Sir Richard Temple when he shall assume the new office which it is understood he has signified his intention to accept, we can have no hesitation in saying that the public look forward to an agreeable change. Whether Sir Richard will make a better finance minister than the present one, remains to be seen; but so far as we can gather from public opinion, the public have no misgivings on the subject. Whatever Mr. Massey may have done for the country, he has associated his name with one of the most odious measures ever imposed upon a nation under constitutional pretences. Whether the licence tax be in itself just or not, the people believe it to be one of the most iniquitous taxes they have been called upon to bear; with the additional reflection that it is inadequate for the purpose it was professedly intended to accomplish, that in short it is a failure as well as a public injustice. Even if assured that a change would give no improvement, the public would feel pleased with a change. They may be no more in love with an income tax than they are with one on licences to try to live. But of one thing we are well assured, and that is, that if the people, and more especially the English portion of Her Majesty's Indian subjects, are shown that a tax is needed, and that it is equitably levied, they will pay it with content if not with cheerfulness, and bear the burden as becomes the supporters of a government they live under. While making this admission, however, we are by no means prepared to admit that additional taxation is necessary. One of our contemporaries has long been paving the way to fresh taxation by Delphic utterances on the necessity for it. "There must be new taxation," he declared long ago, in the interests of those whose principle is "taxation and government made easy." Finance, according to these men, is not an art, but simply a practice. If the financial condition of the country is not what it should be, the remedy is *easy*. Put on a tax. "There must be new taxation;" and therefore put on a tax. The "why is plain as way to parish church"—because there must. India, notwithstanding this alleged need, for increased burdens, is one of the very few countries in the world that has really a surplus revenue. This would be easily seen if our financiers would learn the art of spending as well as of raising money. It is as easy to spend as to raise, perhaps more so. But it is not so easy to spend wisely. And that is where finance made easy fails. The attempt to equalise income and expenditure will never succeed until the finance minister sees that he gets an equivalent for the money spent. His duty is not done by the mere imposition of taxes. To raise and spend forty or fifty millions of money per annum is not to fulfil the duties of a finance minister. He should raise whatever is needed, but he should also see that it is not squandered away; and we maintain that if the finance minister did this as he ought to do it, there is not the slightest necessity for an income tax or a licence tax, or oppressive taxation of any kind. What is needed is a *conscientious administration*, energetic as well as conscientious, and conscientious as well as energetic. This we have not, and have not had for many years it is to be feared. In its way, the Government of India has been as extravagant as the municipality of Calcutta, and with much the same results. In one case they cannot carry on without the maximum rates, and in the other without the maximum of taxation. And yet almost the only remedy that suggests itself to both is that of finance made easy to administrators, "there must be new taxation."

Whatever may be the intentions of Sir Richard Temple himself in this matter, we believe the public look to him hopefully, and we will even add confidently to inaugurate a better policy. Sir Richard enters upon his office with the prestige of successful administration in offices of great responsibility and of difficulty. And the office which he is next to fill is one of even greater delicacy than any he has yet undertaken. It is one fraught with more perils to the reputation of a minister than perhaps any other. It is one in which it is least possible to be "popular;" and in which comparatively few are successful. It is an office subject to many disturbing elements, and which calls forth principle, talent, and expendiency. These may keep a minister afloat, even in the most difficult and perilous times; while the want of them is certain to trip the minister,

> "And when he balls, he falls like Lucifer,—
> Never to hope again."

In any other department, a minister may forcibly recover a mistake. A timely change may save him at any time. But not so with the financier. One error is almost fatal. The point of contact with the public is too close for escape. No measures are so scrutinised as financial ones; and no office requires so careful working. In making these remarks, we have no intention of questioning the fitness of Sir Richard Temple for his prospective post. Nor do we think he is the man to shrink from the office, were it twice as difficult, if he felt it his duty to undertake it. And we also believe that if he undertakes the office, he will do so with the full intention of doing justice to it. Sir Richard has one splendid qualification. He is not afraid of work, and will look into some of those matters which of late have been too much ignored. If he does this, and boldly meets the questions that are presented to him, there is every prospect of reaching a fame that might satisfy the most ambitious minister. Indeed there is in our opinion a splendid opportunity for any man who will do his duty to Indian finance, to act wisely and boldly, and to secure a real triumph of financial administration.

FEMALE INFANTICIDE AND FEMALE EDUCATION.

(*The Pioneer, Feb. 12.*)

Among the numerous reasons which have from time to time been assigned for the prevalence of infanticide in India, it is allowed that none so fully accounts for this inhuman practice as the extraordinary expenses attendant on marriage ceremonies among the natives of this country. Our Aryan brother, while he clings to his hoarded wealth, is nevertheless prepared not only to sacrifice his savings, but also to incur a considerable debt for a rigid performance of the rites of his religion, or for a faithful compliance with the customs of his caste. He lives to save money for his daughter's marriage, and he is ready to impoverish himself and his family for the satisfaction of outdoing his neighbour in wasteful expenditure on hymeneal displays. But while he is prepared to spend his savings, and even to borrow heavy sums of money for the celebration of his daughter's marriage, he would gladly obviate the necessity for such an outlay, and to his mind the best and the simplest preventive measure is Infanticide. Many and praiseworthy have been the efforts of British Officers to eradicate this fearful evil. The exertions of Mr. Duncan at Benares, Major Walker at Baroda, Mr. Willoughby at Bombay, Mr. Unwin and Mr. Rakes at Mynpoorie, Mr. Gubbins at Agra, and Sir Robert Montgomery in the district of Allahabad, testify to the anxiety of Government to grapple successfully with this monstrous and unnatural destruction of female life. The crime, however, is perhaps the most difficult of all crimes to suppress; it is a crime for the detection of which anything like open supervision must be carefully avoided, and for the effectual suppression of which inquisitorial measures are worse than useless. Behind the *purdah* and in the recesses of the zenana detection can be so easily evaded that no threats of punishment will prevent the commission of the murder. Unable to deal directly with the crime, we must work indirectly by removing the incentives for its perpetration. The selfish motives which prompt such wholesale destruction of innocent helpless life must first be attacked before we can hope to grapple effectually with an evil which is done in the darkest secrecy of domestic life.

A step in the right direction has recently been taken in Rohilkund. Among the various ceremonies and customs observed in the celebration of marriage there are three involving extraordinary disbursements which are susceptible of abolition, or at least of considerable curtailment. They are—the display of fireworks; throwing money among the crowds of spectators; and processions with artificial flowers and ornaments. These ceremonies and customs are nowhere demanded in any articles of religion, but have gradually become habitual through the foolish anxiety of parents to exceed the expenditure incurred by their neighbours. How to abolish or reduce these extravagances has formed the subject of much attentive study on the part of the late Commissioner and the district authorities of Rohilkund, and has been the subject of earnest and practical discussion among the native residents of that division. A short time ago Mr. Inglis submitted an interesting report to the North-West Government, on the means he had adopted during the past three years for the curtailment of marriage expenses, and on the valuable co-operation he met with from many influential gentlemen in his efforts to eradicate the main motive for infanticide. The several meetings of the Agricultural Associations of Rohilkund, that have been held during that past three years, afforded an opportunity for the assemblage of a large meeting to take the subject into consideration. At the first assembly which was held at Kukora, on the Ganges, in November 1864, a resolution was passed expressive of a desire on the part of the native gentlemen present to reduce the expenditure attendant on marriage ceremonies, and determining that this desirable end might be better attained by a discontinuance of some of the most expensive and frivolous ceremonies, than by fixing any scale of expenditure proportioned to the supposed income of the person in whose family a marriage might occur. At this meeting the Rev. Isree Dass, of Futtygurh, read an admirable essay, for which he was awarded a prize of Rs. 300 by the Municipal Commissioners of Bareilly. A second meeting was held in Bareilly, in November 1865, which was attended by nearly all the district officers of the division, the Nawab of Rampore, the Rajahs of Powayn and Kasheepore, and upwards of 300 of the leading gentry of Rohilkund. A similar meeting was again held in December 1866. At both these meetings the abolition of unnecessary ceremonies, rather than an arbitary scale of expenditure, was approved unanimously as the best means for securing the desired end; and at both these meetings all present expressed their hearty interest in the object sought by Government, and pledged themselves to do all in their power to attain that object by their own personal example and influence. The resolutions passed by the leading men of the division at these meetings have led, we are glad to learn, to satisfactory results. Mr. Inglis reports that several native gentlemen, who on previous occasions spent Rs. 8,000 or Rs. 9,000, have spent less than Rs. 1,000 in marriages during the past year. In Bareilly the display of fireworks, throwing money among the crowds and processions with artificial flowers, have been altogether given up. In Shahjehanpore and Budaon these extravagances have almost entirely disappeared; and in all districts the sums spent have been far less than in former days. Thus the fashion has been broken into; the first step, always the most difficult, has at last been taken, and it may be confidently anticipated that in a few years it will be as much the fashion to celebrate marriages cheaply as it was once to waste money on them. If Mr. Inglis's expectations are realized, we shall have made one great movement towards suppressing a system of wholesale murder of the basest kind.

But this is not all that has been effected by Mr. Inglis at these meetings. Female education has been considerably advanced by the same means; and, through the influence that has been exercised during the last three years by both English and native gentlemen, we have the satisfaction of seeing that, whereas in 1864 there was not a single girls' school in the Division of Rohilkund, there are now forty-seven, at which 911 girls are taught to read and write. We wish we could record similarly successful movements in other parts of the country entrusted to the care of a Christian Government. When we think how much the welfare of mankind depends upon the right training of the female mind, it is gratifying to see some attempts, however feeble and inadequate, to culture the minds, to purify the affections, and to ennoble the aspirations of those miserable creatures in India who have been faithfully described as unwelcome in their birth, neglected in their childhood, enslaved in their domestic life, uncared for in their marriage, outcaste in their widowhood and unlamented in their death.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.*)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £3,200,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.

AGENCIES AT

Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.

SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.

CORRESPONDENTS.

Madras, Pondichery, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.

London Bankers.

The Union Bank of London and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

OTTO MULLER, Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

			per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight		1s. 10½d.	do.
" 4	do.	1s. 10 3/8d.	do.
" 3	do.	1s. 10d.	do.
" 2	do.	1s. 9¾d.	do.
" 1	do.	1s. 9½d.	do.
demand		1s. 9½d.	do.
On Scotland	do.	1s. 9½d.	do.
On Ireland	do.	1s. 9½d.	do.
On Paris	do.	1s. 9 3/8d.	do.
Circular Notes payable througout Europe.		1s. 9 3/8d.	do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 7th February, 1868.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)

Capital £1,000,000 (one Million Sterling) in 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office.—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Manager.—M. BALFOUR, Esq.

London Bankers—Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE, & Co.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/10 3/8 per Rupee.

4	do.	1/10¼	"
3	do.	1/10 3/16	"
2	do.	1/10 1/8	"
1	do.	1/10 1/16	"
On demand		1/10	"
On Scotland		1/10	"

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do.	4
Do.	12	do.	5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 11th February 1868.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....£928,200.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£464,100.
RESERVE FUND ....£ 30,000.

Head Office—London.

Branches and Agencies.

Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.

Edinburgh Deposit Agency.

Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W. S.

Glasgow Deposit Agency.

Agents.—Messrs. Couper Mackenzie & Innes Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

John Borradaile, Esq., 23, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. R. Boyson, Esq, late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. Campbell, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President Bank of Madras.
W. S. Fitzwilliam, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. Frere, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
R. P. Harrison, Esq., late Comptroller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director. Bank of Bengal.
E. W. Wingrove, Esq., late of Calcutta.

CHIEF MANAGER,—R. O. Sawers, Esq.

Calcutta Manager.—R. O. Sawers, Esq.
Bombay Manager.—J. Windram, Esq.
London Manager.—A. F. Hewett, Esq.
Madras.—Messrs. Binny & Co., Agents.
Offices in London..........No. 80, King William Street.

London Bankers.

The Bank of England and National Provincial Bank of England.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.

British Linen Company Bank.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
" 6 " " 5 "
" 12 " " 6 "

All Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 18th February 1868.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A first class BROUGHAM and SOCIABLE by Edward Kesterton, both new and just received. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE.—Two Locomotives, one manufactured at the Atlas Works, Manchester, and the other by Neilson, of Glasgow. Also duplicate Machinery for the same.

For further particulars apply to W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 12th February, 1868.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS, Marine Street.

Galvanized Corrugated Iron 20, 22, and 24 gauge.
" Ridging and Fittings.
Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Lead Pipes.
Sheet Lead.
Zinc Sheets.
Rivets, Bolts, and Nuts.
Nails, Oils, Paints, Rope.
India Rubber Sheet.
Ornamental Cast Iron Railing.
Steam Crane to lift 5 tons.
Steam Gauges and Gauge Glasses.
Lambert's Bib and Stop Cocks.
Hardware.

Estimates given for all classes of Iron Work.

Bombay, 10th January, 1868.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—At the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.

The property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate very handsome and nearly new full size Miniature Brougham with circular Glasses on front, lamps and pole, by Laurie and Manner, expressly built to order for India.

A nearly new four-seated Open Carriage, with lamps and pole, by Windower.

The property of an Officer.

A nearly new high-wheeled Hansom Cab with Lamps.

Also,

A full size Miniature Brougham, by Edwin Kesterton, Longacre.

A nearly new and light Mail Phaeton, by Silk and Sons.

Ditto Ditto Buggy with Lamps by Ditto.

The above two Carriages are thoroughly repaired.

1 very handsome nearly new English-built four-seated Cab Phaeton, with Lamps, Sole, and Shafts, by "Jones," of Southampton.

1 Ditto very small self-driving Poney Phaeton, with Lamps and Shafts.

1 Very handsome new English-built Cab Buggy on C. springs, by Silk and Sons.

1 Ditto Ditto small Park Phaeton, with moveable Driving box.

1 English-built door Shigram, by Laing and Melvill.

1 Very handsome and small single horse Miniature Brougham with circular glasses on front, with lamps, pole and shaft, by W. Kings & Co., Long Acre.

1 Ditto ditto ditto by E. Davis.

1 Ditto London Sociable ditto.

Also,

1 New and light Palkie office Shigram, with lamps and Shaft.

One nearly new English-built very small Miniature Brougham, with circular glasses on front.

And also,

A very handsome English-built self-driving Cab Phaeton, by Silk and Sons.

One Ditto high wheeled Vaggonette with moveable Hood.

Property of a Gentleman proceeding to England.

A nearly new English-built four-seated Open Carriage with Lamps, Pole, and Shaft.

One do. Waggonette by Barton & Son.

One Ditto Ditto full size Miniature with Do. by E. Kesterton, Long Acre.

Three very small and light Hansom Cab, painted dark green.

A very handsome English-built Cab Buggy, painted dark green and lining to match.

And also,

A few Iron Carriage Lifters for greasing Carriages.

Just unpacked.

A fresh batch of Dog-Carts, Buggies, and Carriage Harness plated on white metal, with round reins, different colored Carriage Rugs, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Riding Whips, patent Clips for reins, Horse, Carriage, and Cloth Brushes, Sami leathers, Horse Clothings, Gentlemen's Racing Saddles, Woollen and plated mounted Pads or Saddle Cloths for Harness, Jameison's and Jones' Harness Composition, Bradley's Plate Powder, Steel Pole Chains, Spare Steel Bridles for Carriage and Buggy Harness, &c.

A Fresh Batch of New Malvern Dog-Carts.

The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society's Depository, Esplanade.

Several other new and second-hand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the room of the undersigned, on application.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay, 1868.

IRON ROOFS!!! Two pavillion Iron Roofs for sale, each 300 ft. by 45 ft. Apply to

1, Nesbit Lane, Fort. ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—Rules relating to the winding up of Joint Stock Companies, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FOR SALE.—A Collection of useful Sentences, &c., in ENGLISH and ARABIC; the whole in Roman Characters. By Bomanji Dosabhai, Moonshie, Author of "Remarks on Governments," &c. Price Rs. 2.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

No. 10 Hummum Street.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived by Overland Mail and per "CORONA"

Salted Beef in Tierces and Barrel.
Do. Pork do. do. do.
Preserved Assorted Meat.
Egyptian Flour in Barrel.

Apply to the undersigned.

DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.

Nesbit Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE.—TEA, TEA, TEA.—JUST arrived per "JOHN BRIGHT," from China. The best Tea ever imported in Bombay, each kind in small Boxes.

Extra fine Pekoe Congou.
Extra finest Breakfast Congou.
Extra finest Breakfast Soughwong.—Worth Trial.

Apply to DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co., Nesbit Lane, Fort.

WATER PURE, AND SPARKLING is always obtainable with the SOLID CARBON POCKET FILTER.

These admirable little instruments secure the traveller from Dysentery, Fever, Cholera, and other diseases incident to drinkers of impure Water; and convert the most turbid water into a Sparkling and Refreshing Draught. A fresh supply (Overland) on sale by

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

MANILLA CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

VEGUERO.
IMPERIALE COLORADO.
REGALIA DE PREMIER.

(The above are of a VERY CHOICE BRAND, *rarely obtainable* and never before offered in Bombay).

No. 2 CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

No. 3 AND No. 5 CIGARS, of the usual superior quality.

HAVANNAH CIGARS, of the same approved quality as formerly.

Recently received, and on sale by

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.)

KEROSINE OIL STREET LIGHTING.—The undersigned having arranged to supply their Patent Kerosine Oil Street Lamps for the Municipalities of Bombay, Surat, and other Out-stations, are prepared to make arrangements with other Municipalities in this Presidency or elsewhere.

The undersigned beg leave also to intimate that their Patent Kerosine Oil Street Lamp, has been tested by the Quarter Master General of the Army, and approved of for Barrack lighting. The attention of Railway Companies is also called to this lamp.

FARNHAM & Co.,
Government Ice House Buildings, No. 2, Apollo Street,
Bombay, 7th January, 1868.

HAM IN CANVASS by every Overland Steamer.

	Cash on delivery.	Credit.
Per lb.	...Rs. 1 2	Rs. 1 4

BACON by every Overland Steamer.

	Cash on delivery.	Credit.
By entire side, per lb. ...	...Rs. 1 0	Rs. 1 2
Do. on cut	... " 1 2	" 1 4

CHEESE by every Overland Steamer, DOUBLE GLOSTER.

	Cash on delivery.	Credit.
By entire Cheese of 25 to 30 lbs...	Rs. 1 0	Rs. 1 4
On cut	... " 1 2	" 1 4
Berkeley and Wilts, 7 to 10 lbs.	" 1 2	" 1 2
Stilton, 8 to 12 lbs. ...	... " 1 4	" 1 6

Bombay and Poona. TREACHER & Co.

JUST LANDED ex "NELSON."

SECOND INVOICE OF CHILDREN'S PERAMBULATORS.—HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER, begs to inform his constituents and the public in general, that he has just imported by the above vessel, A batch of Children's double and single-seated Perambulators, with Hoods, they are neatly and tastefully lined and painted much superior in finish to the last shipment; early inspection issolicited.

THE following are for sale at the rooms of HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER, a few handsome sets of double and single plated Harness of double and single buckles, Gentlemen's and Boys' Saddles and Bridles, Woollen Rugs and Railway Wrappers, Saddle Driers, Gig and Carriage Whips of sorts, Whip Holders and Rein Clips, spare round driving Reins, a few sets of Fishing Tackles completely fitted in Mahogany cases of different prices, &c. &c.

A few handsome high-wheeled new Malvern Dog Carts painted and lined in the latest style, with best plated Lamps, Enamel Leather Aprons, Lancewood Shafts, best cloth Cushions and Falls, to match, &c. &c. &c.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER,
No. 26, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE.—Superior Golden SHERRY, 1 dozen quarts,—Rs.16 per dozen.

2, Rampart Row. TIMMIS WORMALD & Co.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES as follows.—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

Bass's Beer in Quarts at..........	Rs.	5 8	per doz.
Pure Pale dry Sherry	"	36 0	"
Very fine old Brandy	"	40 0	"
Vieux Cognac	"	30 0	"
Claret	"	25 0	"

EDWARD BIGG & Co.

FOR SALE, APPLY TO J. A. BROWN & Co.

Fine Pale Old Brandy qts. at	Rs.	28
Pale Amontellado. Sherry	"	28
Fine Pale Sherry	"	25
Claret Rigolette Bordeaux	"	12
Whiskey, fine old Scotch	"	18
GREY'S ADELPHI.		
Fine Orange Bitters	"	14

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons' BRANDIES.

Champagne Cognac in 1 and 3 doz. cases, at Rs. 22 0 p. doz.
Vieux " Do. " 13 0 "
Cognac " Do. " 16 "

Mr. Ayala Albrecht's Chateau D'AY Champagne,
Quarts, 1 doz. in each case..........Rs. 30 per case.
Pints, 2 do. do. .... " 32 "

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. J. Cockburn and Campbell's (Edinburgh) well known Wines.

Fine Pale Sherry in 3 Doz. cases qts. Rs. 27 per Doz.
do. do. 29 "
Superior Port in 3 & 2 Doz. cases qts. Rs. 27 "
" " 2 " pts. 14 "
Old Tom Rs. 20 "
Brandy 1 " " 32 "
Whiskey Rs. 15 per Dozen.

1st September 1865. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE.—APPLY TO GADDUM & Co.—FROM KEYL & Co., BORDEAUX.

		Per dozen.	
CLARET.	Medoc..........Rs.	7-8	Pints.
	do. .... "	12	" Quarts.
	St. Laurent .... "	18	" "
	Chateau Beltasse ... "	0	" "
	Do. .... "	25	" "
CHAMPAGNE.	Moet and Chandon's "	29	" "
COGNAC..........	1st quality .... "	35	" "
	2nd " .... "	25	" "
From C. A. Kupferberg Mayence.			
SPARKLING MOSELLE ...	SCHWARZBERG...... "	30	" "
	" ... "	16	" Pints.
	IMPERIAL...... ... "	32	" Quarts.
	" ... "	17	" Pints.
	DIE PERLE DES RHEINS ... ... "	35	" Quarts.
	MOSELLE.......... "	24	" "
	" ... "	13	" Pints.
	JOHANNISBERG ... "	33	" Quarts.
	" ... "	17-8	Pints.

HOWARD BROTHERS
WINES, BEER, AND SPIRITS.

SPIRITS.

Brandy—three brands.
Gin—Old Tom, and Geneva.
Whiskey—Royal Crown Irish.

SPARKLING WINES.

Champagne—Giesler's and Ayala Albrechts.
Moselle—Deinhord's and Jodocius Freres.
Burgundy—Boulan's Red and white.

STILL WINES.

Clarets—St. Julien to Chateau Lafitte.
Rehnish—Deinhord's and Jodocious Freres.
Burgundy—Bonlau's "Beamie."

DRY WINES.

Sherry—Five marks.
Madeira—Very Old.
Port—Three marks.

MALT LIQUORS.

Ale—Bass' Allsopp, and Tennants.
Porter—Guinness' Extra Foreign Stout.

For sale at the Godowns 4 Meadow Street.

N.B.—Detailed price lists avaiiable at the office.

ROGHE & Co.,
Agents.

SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE,
FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES.

HEAL & SON

are Manufacturing, ESPECIALLY FOR USE IN EXTREME CLIMATES, Bed-Room Furniture, which is entirely free from Veneer.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS

suitable for all parts of the World. Their stock consists so 2,500 Bedsteads.

HEAL & SON'S PATENT HORSEHAIR MATTRESS

The Patent is for preventing the material from felting into mass, and is especially suited for warm climates.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES,

of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room Furniture, sent Free to every part of the World to which there is Book Post.

HEAL & SON,
BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,
196, 197 & 198, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON. W.

*** Remittances and orders must be made payable in London.

NOTICES.

ROSSELET & CO., BOMBAY,

BEG TO NOTIFY TO THEIR CONSTITUENTS and the Public in general, that they have extended their premises, and have now on view a replete assortment of the articles in their various branches of trade.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES IN great variety, both for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured by their Home firm to meet the requirements of Indian wearers, and, though differing greatly in price according to the various degrees of finish, are all warranted to keep correct time, and to satisfy the purchaser in every respect. ROSSELET & Co.

CLOCKS.—ENGLISH, AMERICAN, AND French, for Office, Drawing-room, Dining-room, and for Travelling purposes, &c. ROSSELET & Co.

SILVER AND ELECTRO-PLATED WARE in the most fashionable designs, and from well-known English manufacturers. ROSSELET & Co.

ENGLISH JEWELLERY, SUCH AS FINE Gold Bracelets, Earrings, Brooches, Sleeve-links, sets of Studs and Shirt-buttons, Lockets, Charms, Guard and Albert Chains, &c.. &c., in the latest pattern, and warranted to be of superior workmanship.

ROSSELET & Co.

SELF-ACTING PUNKAHS for the table.

ROSSELET & Co.

SALOON GUNS AND PISTOLS, WITH Bulleted Caps, and Caps with small shots,

ROSSELET & Co.

CARTES-DE-VISITE.—AN ADDITIONAL stock of popular and notable personages of the age.

ROSSELET & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES, PLAYING FROM 2 to 36 English, Scotch, Irish, Foreign, and Indian airs, priced from Rs. 5 to Rs. 2,000.

ROSSELET & Co.

TOYS.—AMERICAN, FRENCH, ENGLISH and Chinese in great variety. ROSSELET & Co.

PORCELAIN WASHING SETS.—CARTE Trays, Tea, and Coffee Sets, richly painted with flowers and figures from Canton. ROSSELET & Co.

TURKISH SWEETMEAT, CALLED Rahat Loucoum, a fresh arrival per Mail Steamer *Rangoon*. ROSSELET & Co.

CHOCOLATE SWEETMEAT, IN BOXES from 8 annas to Rs. 2 per box.

ROSSELET & Co.

CONDENSED MILK FROM THE MOUNTAINS of Switzerland, in tin boxes, expressly received and well adapted for Officers going to Abyssinia or Travellers up-country. ROSSELET & Co.

LINDLEY & WARREN,
PHOTOGRAPHERS & JEWELLERS,
22, APOLLO STREET,

PHOTOGRAPHS in all the newest styles taken daily at the Studio in Apollo Street from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and earlier by appointment.

Ladies and Gentlemen attended at their own Bungalows for Groups, Views, &c., without any extra charge.

Lockets, Brooches, Bracelets, Earrings, Charms, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Alberts and other Guard Chains, of first Class quality and make, also Carte de Visite and other Albums for 2 and 4, Cartes de Visite on a page. A large collection of views, groups, and characters C. D. V. are always open for inspection.

Ladies and Gentlemen purchasing any articles of Jewellery from L. & W. that will carry a Photo., will have the same taken and inserted free of charge.

BYCULLA HOTEL, at the junction of the Bellasis and Clare Road, Byculla.

This Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay. The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises.

The Table is abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied direct from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental markets.

The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be here accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated and within five minutes' drive of both the Railway Stations, and may be reached in a short time from the Bunders.

Byculla Hotel, 7th June 1867.

PUREAERATED WATERS.—TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) invite the attention of the public to the superior quality and purity of their SUPER CARBONATED WATERS.

After attentive examination of the various methods of water filtration, and of all publications of authority upon the subject, they have finally adopted (as by far the most efficient purifiers), and for a considerable time past, used, the PATENT MOULDED CARBON FILTERS; respecting which they have the pleasure to append an extract from the report of Dr. Hassall:—

"From the foregoing experiments it appears that these Filters of compressed charcoal, possess the power of removing sulphuretted hydrogen, and other offensive and deleterious gases from impure water; that they are also capable of abstracting to a greater or less extent a variety of *soluble organic and inorganic substances held dissolved in water*; lastly, their mechanical action is very efficient.

The Patent Carbon Filters, therefore possess important chemical and mechanical properties. Altogether I regard them as "the most valuable and efficient Filters as yet constructed."

(Signed) ARTHUR HILL HASSALL, M. D.,
Author of Food and its Adulteration, the water Supply of the Metropolis, &c. &c."

TREACHER and Co. are thus enabled to offer these Artificial Waters in a state of perfection hitherto unattainable.

	Rs. a. Cash.	Rs. a. Credit.
AERATED BRIGHTON SELTZER WATER as prepared at the Royal Spa.	1 8	2 0
AERATED TONIC, OR QUININE WATER, a refreshing draught, peculiarly adapted to this climate, an agreeable bitter, gives tone to the stomach, and is especially useful in sea-sickness.	1 8	2 0
AERATED LITHIA WATER, uniformly contains two or five grains of pure Carbonate of Lithia in each bottle. Made *to order* to ensure perfect freshness	3 0	3
AERATED POTASH AND SODA WATERS, guaranteed to contain seven and a half grains of either Salt..........	0 14	1 0
AERATED GINGERADE AND LEMONADE..........	1 2	1 4

FRUIT SYRUPS.

Two table spoonfuls of any of these Syrups with a bottle of Soda, Potash, or Seltzer Water added, forms a most palatable and wholesome drink:—

Strawberry	Syrup	Assorted per doz. Rs. 15.	1 4 to 1
Black Currant	do.		
Pine Apple	do.		
Ginger	do.		
Raspberry	do.		
Red Currant	do.		
Lemon	do.		
Raspberry Vinegar, &c.			

N. B.—AERATED WATERS when received should be at once unpacked and the bottles laid on their sides, *to ensure the liquid to the Corks*, with a layer of dry straw between. If this necessary precaution be not attended to, the contents are liable to leakage and deterioration.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
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CHEAP LITERATURE.

Miss Braddon's—Aurora Floyd; Lady Audley's Secret; Eleanor's Victory; The Doctor's Wife; Henry Dunbar; The Trail of the Serpent; John Marchmont's Legacy.—Each Rs. 1½.

Trollope's—Lindisfarn Chase; La Beata; Marietta; and Gertrude.—Each Rs. 1½.—Orley Farm, Rs. 2½.

Grant's—The Constable of France, &c.; The Phantom Regiment; The Cavaliers of Fortune; The Yellow Frigate; Legends of the Black Watch; The Captain of the Guard; Laura Everingham; Phillip Rolls; Harry Ogilvie; Arthur Blane; Jane Seton; Bothwell; The A. D. C.; Romance of War; The Scottish Cavalier; The King's Own Borderers; Frank Hilton; and Letty Hyde's Lovers.—Each Rs. 1½.

Gleig's—The Hussar; and the only Daughter.—Each Rs. 1½.

Dickens's—The Old Curiosity Shop; Little Dorritt; David Copperfield; Martin Chuzzlewit; Bleak House; Nicholas Nickleby; Pickwick Papers; 2 vols. Each Rs. 3.—A Tale of Two Cities; The Uncommercial Traveller; Sketches by Boz; American Notes, and Pictures from Italy; Christmas Books; Oliver Twist; and Great Expectations, 1 vol.—Each Rs. 1½.

James's—Mary of Burgundy; De Le Orme; the Gentleman of the Old School; Charles Tyrrell; Leonora D'Orco; The Forgery; Sir Theodore Broughton; The Castle of Ehrenstein; Castleneau; Heidelberg; Morley Ernstein; Dark Scenes of History; Delaware, The Smuggler; Philip Augustus; The Brigand; Richelieu; The Man-at-Arms; John Marston Hall; Arrah Neil; Henry Masterton; Beauchamp; Henry of Guise; Gowrie; The Jacquerie; The Convict; Russell, or the Rye House Plot; The Huguenot; The False Heir; One in a Thousand; The Gipsy.—Each 12 annas.

Scott's—Waverley; Guy Mannering; The Antiquary; Rob Roy; Old Mortality; The Black Dwarf; The Bride of Lammermoor; Heart of Midlothian; The Monastery; The Abbot; Kennilworth; The Pirate; The Fortunes of Nigel; Ivanhoe.—Each 6 annas.

Cockton's—Valentine Vox the Ventriloquist; Stanley Thorn.—Each Rs. 1½.

Dumas's—Twenty Years After; Captain Paul; Dr. Basilius; The Queen's Necklace; The Twin Captains; The Chevalier de Maison Rouge; The Black Tulip; The Two Dianas.—Each 12 annas. Memoirs of a Physician, 2 vols., Rs. 1½. The Half Brothers, Rs. 1½.

Bulwer's—A Strange Story; Harold; The Last of the Barons; The Pilgrims of the Rhine; Devereux; The Last Days of Pompeii; Lucretia; The Disowned; Zanoni; Night and Morning; Ernest Maltravers.—Each 12 annas. Pelham, Rs. 1½; Godolphin, Rs. 1-2 annas; The Caxtons, Rs. 1½; and My Novel, 2 vols., Rs. 3.

Disraeli's—Alroy; Sybil; Tancred; Ixion; Contarini Fleming.—Each 12 annas.

Cooper's—The Pilot; The Spy; The Deer-slayer; The Bravo; Satanstoe; The Heidenmauer; The Headsman; Oak Openings; Precaution.—Each 12 annas.

Ainsworth's—Mervyn Clithero; James II.; The Flitch of Bacon; The Spendthrift; The Tower of London; Auriol; Guy Fawkes; Lancashire Witches.—Each 12 annas.

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Nimmo's Tales—A Strange Presentiment; The Toothache; My First Offer; Annie's Canary; The Long Slippers; The Sliding Scale; Too Late; A Tangled Web; The Hunt of the Glenkers; The Ten of Diamonds; Gerald Aymer's Loves.—Each 12 annas.

Bombay, 31st Jan 1868. CHESSON & WOODHALL

INSURANCES.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. THE LARGEST LIFE OFFICE IN INDIA.

Established 1838.

For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

Head Offices, 7, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London,

WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, CEYLON, CHINA, AND JAPAN,

And Agencies throughout Europe and India.

CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.

Revenue—nearly £1,000 per diem.

New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £40,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time in India (inclusive of Bonuses) alone exceeds TWO MILLION STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

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ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable. Bonuses quinquennial.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch with certain exceptions may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Premptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Polices or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for quarterly or Monthly.

Assignments of Policies registered without charge.

Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices, and particulars favourable for Military Men.

FOR EXAMPLE.

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower:—

Age.	Civil. Half-yearly. Rs.	as.	p.	Civil. Monthly. Rs.	as.	p.	Military. Half-yearly. Rs.	as.	p.	Military. Monthly. Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	3
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	4
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	8
50	33	0	0	5	14	6	33	8	0	5	14	11
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	3	5	2

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods, at the respective Ages:—

Age.	Civil. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	Military. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	51	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly Payments in proportion.

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Reports, Prospectuses, &c., apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Secretary for Western India.

Office, 3, Church Lane, Bombay, 22nd July 1867.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned continue to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Buildings, and their contents in Bombay.

They are now prepared to issue Policies for terms longer than one year, charging for the extra period the proportionate part of the year's premium.

LYON BROTHERS & Co.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

Established 1843.

The undersigned is authorised to accept risks on cargoes by Steamers and First-Class sailing vessels, at current rates of premium to England and all Eastern Ports, claims being payable at the option of the assured either in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyds.

G. F. HENRY,
Agent in Bombay.

4, Rampart Row.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE—NOT LIABLE TO FORFEITURE.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY is prepared to grant Policies as above, at ordinary and moderate rates of Premium, on approved Lives.

Forms of Proposal and every information to be had at the Society's Offices.

J. L. NAPIER HAY,
Secretary in India.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 6th February 1868.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 31, at 1 o'clock P. M., the undermentioned Goods, viz.:—

2 Cases colored Chintz.
3 " Dhoties.
2 " Colored Madapollams, 30 by 24.
3 " Muslins.
2 " Assorted Piece Goods.
120 Pieces T. Red Prints.
200 " White Mulls.
15 Cases T. Red Damask Prints 23 by 28.
10 do. do. do. 32 by 24.
1 do. Colored Scarfs.
1 do. Toys (Samples).
1 Cask Glassware (Samples).
248 Colored Glass India Shades.
400 Flower do. do. do.
1 Case Brass Carriage Lamps.
5 Dozens Ladies' Riding Whips.
5 " Gutta percha Balls.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 19th February, 1868.

G. B. GLADDING.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 19th February, at 11 o'clock in the afternoon, G. B. GLADDING will sell by Public Auction, in the office of the Sheriff of Bombay, and by his order, Oilmanstores, Wines and Spirits, 3 Guns by Reilly, of Oxford Street, Sulphuric Acids, Chlorodine, Chimnies, Furniture, Slates for Billiard Tables, Colza Oil, Turpentine, Lithographic Press, &c. &c.

The following property will be sold by G. B. GLADDING by order of the Sheriff of Bombay on the dates specified:—

Lot. No. 1.

On WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of March next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, situate, and being No. 16, Khand Bazar, otherwise called Cazee Syed Street, outside the Fort Walls of Bombay.

Lot No. 2.

On WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of March next, at half-past 3 o'clock in the afternoon, a Dwelling-house and Stable at Bengallee Poora Street, outside the Fort, assessed under No. 3.

Lot No. 3.

On WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of March next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, one Rope Walk, situate at Nagpada or Obelisk Road No. 1.

Lot. No. 4.

On WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of March next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, one Rope Walk, situate at Nagpada or Obelisk Road No. 53.

Lot No. 5.

On THURSDAY, the 12th day of March next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the property vested in the said Dyal Jairaz as Mortgagee, one house 169 at Mandavie Bunder, outside the Fort Walls of Bombay, mortgaged by Nensee Damjee.

Lot No. 6.

On THURSDAY, the 12th day of March next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the property vested in Dyal Jairaz as Mortgagee, one House 170 at Mandavie Bunder, outside the Fort Walls of Bombay, mortgaged by Nensee Damjee.

Bombay, 19th February, 1868. G. B. GLADDING.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay

SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the undermentioned valuable Jewellery—

On account and at the risk of Moteelall Aneerood, the Mortgagor:—

Diamond, Emerald, Ruby, and Topaz Rings, Emerald, Pearl, and Ruby Hoop Rings, Pearl, Emerald, and Ruby Rose Rings, Armlet, and Necklet set with precious Stones, Diamond and Emerald Earrings, Pearl Bangles, Diamond Emerald Ornaments, Embroidered Sarries, and Cuffs.

On account of whom it may concern;—

Brilliant, Emerald, and Diamond Rings, Ruby and Pearl Hoop Rings, Pearl Rose Rings, Brilliant, Diamond, and Emerald Earrings, Diamond Bracelet, &c.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the following:—

9 Bales Grey Madapollams.
8 " " Shirtings.
6 " " Jacconets.
7 " " T. Cloth.
A few Bales Mule and Water Twist.
4 Cases Grey and White Dhotees.
3 " Cotton Handkerchiefs.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

UNEXCEPTIONABLE DOG CART, BY KING & Co. LONG ACRE, LONDON.

Cost laid down in Bombay Rs. 900, to be sold for Rs. 500 cash. Can be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned.

HILL TEAS.—From the Deyra Doon Tea Company in tins of 2 and 5 lbs. each, Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 8 each.

GOLDEN SHERRY.—A sound safe Wine at Rs. 16 per dozen. Parties wishing to sample same may have a bottle for Rs. 1/8.

CLARET.—A light breakfast Wine, Rs. 9 per dozen, to close a shipment.

Bombay, 19th February, 1868. CRAWFORD & Co.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., Nos. 12 and 13, Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Rich Vineleaf Pattern Glassware, Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Sets, &c., at the Rooms of the undersigned, Nos. 12 and 13 Apollo Street, Fort.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst., at 1 P. M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, &c., of a gentleman (proceeded to England), the same comprises rich vineleaf pattern Glassware, handsome pink flowered and gold Dinner Sets, elegant pink and gold flowered Dessert Set, blue dresden Dessert Set, white and gilt Tea Service, plated Dish Covers, hotwater and vegetable Dishes, plated double, single, and chamber Candlesticks, Cruet, Egg, and pickle Frames, Teapots, Sugar Basins, Salvers, plated Spoons and Forks, Knives and Bottle holders, and the furniture all Carved Blackwood, such as Circular, Pier, and Sofa Tables, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Screens, Teapoys, Cheffoniers, Wardrobes, Presses, Cheval and Toilet Glasses, Arms and Easy Chairs, bronze 4 lights Tucker's hanging argand Lamps, Table and single lamps, several lots of valuable Books, Wearing Apparel, Palanquin Clocks, engravings in maple and gilt frames, Dressing and Washing Tables, and various other articles.

The property will be on inspection 3 days prior to the day of sale.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 19th February, 1868.

BENNETT & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY next, the 22nd instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms on account of the concerned:—A quantity of Grey Printed and Colored Piece Goods, such as Chintzes, Long Cloths, Madapolams, Jacconets, &c. Some Glass door Library Book Cases, a large Show Table, Writing Do., Mahogany Looking Glasses of sizes, 2 Small Dinner Sets, Plated Ware, Spare Moons, Bottoms, Solar, Tannamade Hats, Lady's Do., Shirt Collars, Silk Handkerchiefs, Superior Carriage Varnish, American Buckets, Rolls of Oil Cloth, Gold Rings, Silver and Silver Gilt Watches, &c.

At 1 P. M.

Any Carriages and Horses offering.

AUCTION SALE OF "GUNGA NURSING PERSAD."

In Re Sewjee Dairaz, an Insolvent, by order of the Official Assignee.

On SATURDAY, next the 22nd inst., at 2 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms:—

The "Gunga Nursing Persad" about 102¾ tons, built about 8 or 9 years ago now in good order, and just arrived from Bunder Abbas, with all Ropes, Anchors, and Tackle, for working the ship in duplicate.

AUCTION SALE OF SALTED PROVISIONS AT THE APOLLO BONDED WAREHOUSE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst., at 2 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the abovenamed place, 87 barrels of Europe Beef and 12 Do. of Pork, landed ex Steamer "Shaftesbury."

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MAHIM.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 20th inst., at 4 P. M., on the premises, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned valuable property situated at Mahim viz.:—All that piece or parcel of land or Oart Ground together with the messuage or Dwelling-house thereon known as Dingy, together with two Water Wells, situated at Mahim in the Island of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement thirteen thousand three hundred and thirty-four square yards or three and a half wheels, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the East by a Government Tank called Dingy, on the West and North by Public Roads, and on the South partly by the said Government Tank called Dingy, partly by an Oart of the Portuguese Church, and partly by an Oart of Dawood Surpoo Bangudker, and which said piece of Land is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax Nos. 208 and 209, and assessed under No. 66.

A plan of the above can be seen on application to the Auctioneers.

SALE OF STOCK IN TRADE AND SHOP FURNITURE, &c. AT THE GREEN MARKET, BY ORDER OF THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE—In Re Mahomed John Mahomed, an Insolvent.

On FRIDAY next the 21st instant, at 2 P. M. Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the abovenamed place,

Glass and Crockery Ware, few dozen Umbrellas, Monsoon Caps, Sleeping Drawers, Socks, Stockings, Buggy, and Cabin Lamps, Riding and Buggy Whips, few dozen Bottles of Blacking, Wall and Table Argand Lamps, Glass Bottomed Globe Lamps, Courier and Carpet Bags, Cupboards, Tables, Shelves, and Sundry other Articles, &c. &c.

SALE OF VALUABLE AND HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED GLASS AND PORCELAIN WARE, CARRIAGE HORSES, HARNESS, &c., AT MOUNT PLEASANT ROAD, MALABAR HILL.

On or about the 5th of March next Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the abovenamed place, the Handsome Household Furniture, &c., of A. Thompson, Esq.

At 2 P. M.

A first-class Alk's Sociable, built by Edwin Kesterton of Longacre, with a well-matched pair of trotting Grey Arab Horses; height about 14 by 3.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

Full particulars will be published hereafter.

AUCTION SALE OF TWO VERY VALUABLE AND ELIGIBLE BUNGALOWS AT MATHERAN HILL.

(If not previously sold by private contract.)

On MONDAY, next the 24th inst., at 3 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 5, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, (if not previously disposed of by private sale) the following two valuable airy Bungalows, namely:—

First.—That desirable and airy Bungalow, built by A. D. Robertson, Esq., Civil Service, and afterwards owned by Premchund Roychund, situated on the best part of the Matheran Hill, with an extensive Compound and Garden nicely laid out, together with Furniture, Outhouses, Offices, Servants' Rooms, Cook-house, Stabling, &c.

For particulars, apply to JOHN HURRELL, Esq., Solicitor, or the undersigned.

Second.—All that extensive ground, with the Pucka-built Bungalow, owned and occupied for some years by M. H. Scott, Esq., situated at Matheran, near the Church, and commanding a beautiful view, together with the Furniture, Garden, Out-houses, Godowns, Servants' Quarters and Stabling.

For particulars apply to Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART and Co., or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE OLD BEEF MARKET AND SLAUGHTER HOUSE IN BUTCHER STREET, BY ORDER OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, to sell (conditionally, subject to the approval and confirmation by the said Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay) by Public Auction,

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 93 feet 3 inches in length, and 78 feet 10 inches in breadth or 756-28 square yards or thereabout, as per Plan, together with the Building erected and standing thereon, and known as the Beef Market and Slaughter House, situated in Butcher Street, together with a well

The above to be sold in three different lots, with a front age of 26 feet 3 inches each, with any materials thereon.

SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS, AND PORCELAIN WARE, &c., AT CHINCHPOOGLEY, PARELL ROAD—Next to the Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Mills.

On THURSDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Chinchpoogly, Parell Road, next to the Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Mills, the valuable and elegant Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, Piano, &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

Full particulars will be given in future advertisements.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDS IN CALLIAN TALOOKA.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th March, at 2 P. M., in their Auction Rooms, No. 5, Forbes Street, Fort (if not previously disposed of by private sale) the several pieces of lands in the undermentioned villages in the Callian Talooka, producing fine grass, rice, and grain, viz.:—

Lot No. 1.

Land at Calgam containing about 75 acres and 31 goontas, yielding an annual income of about Rs. 250.

Lot No. 2.

Land at Cosurgur containing about 23 acres and 30 goontas, yielding an annual income of about Rs. 90.

Lot No. 3.

Land at Kharee Amboly containing about 67 acres and 36 goontas, yielding an annual income of about Rs. 200.

Lot No. 4.

Land at Seel containing about 14 acres and 2 goontas, yielding an annual income of about Rs. 60.

Lot No. 5

Land at Dygur containing about 20 acres and 25 goontas, yielding an annual income of about Rs. 90.

Lot No. 6.

Land at Wudowlee Boodrook containing about 19 acres and 34 goontas, yielding an annual income of about Rs. 90.

Lot No. 7.

Land at Balay containing about 13 acres and 1½ goontas, yielding an annual income of about Rs. 60.

Lot No. 8.

Land at Palee containing about 60 acres and 25¼ goontas, yielding an annual income of about Rs. 200.

Lot No. 9.

Land at Cuddomlay Boodrook containing about 11 acres and 28½ goontas, yielding an annual income of about Rs. 45.

Lot No. 10.

Land at Unturlee containing about 47 acres and 21 goontas, yielding an annual income of about Rs. 175.

Lot No. 11.

Land at Narowlee containing about 29 acres and 21 goontas, yielding an annual income of about Rs. 150.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT CHIMBOOR, TALOOKA TROMBAY.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 5th March next, at 3 P. M., in their Auction Rooms (No. 5 Forbes Street, Fort, if not previously disposed of by private sale) the following 4 Lots of Landed Properties, viz:—

Lot No. 1.

A splendid 1 Storied Pucka built Bungalow facing the Sea, with a large Garden ground, having Mango and Pumlo Trees with 2 Wells and Chunam built Dandas, containing about 4 acres and 27 goontas of land, and yielding an income of Rs. 800 a year.

Lot No. 2

1 Large Piece of Ground producing fine grass and rice, measuring about 4 acres and 23 goontas, yielding an annual income of about Rs. 200.

Lot No. 3.

4 Pieces of Ground producing fine grass and rice measuring about 3 acres, yielding an annual income of about Rs.—

Lot No. 4.

1 Piece of Salt Batty Ground, measuring about 2 acres and 33 goontas, yielding an annual income of about Rs. 100.

Bombay, 19th February, 1868. BENNETT & Co.

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